

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-106670**

**SECTION: 56**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 56

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial <sup>2475</sup>~~2475~~ pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.



RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1136

Serial *5714* pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
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FBI

Date: 4/20/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED REGISTERED MAIL

DATE 1/9/80 BY SP5 D81/A (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15079) (RUC)

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - CEnclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies and Atlanta  
3 copies of an LHM on subject.

The first source [REDACTED]

b7(D)

b7(C)

The second source [REDACTED]  
contacted by SA [REDACTED]A separate LHM was prepared on the SCLC National  
Board meeting 4/11-13/66.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
- 3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (RM)
  - (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC) (1 - 157-644) (HARRY BOYTE)
- 3 - Miami
  - (1 - 157-489) (SCLC)
  - (1 - 157-1361) (SCLC)

RLO:me  
(10)

ENCLOSURE

REC-12  
ST-105

100-106670-2473

18 APR 22 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. 3  
DEPT: ISD, CRD, NAO

DATE FORW: 4/27/66

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: PTE: [REDACTED]

INT. SEC.

51 MAY 1 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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XXXXXX  
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100 - 106670 - 2473 pg. 1 LHM.

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RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED]

b7(p)

On April 11, 1966 a second confidential source advised that the "old guard" leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) are opposed to KING bringing his SCLC to Miami. This source said the only reason KING is in Miami is to raise badly needed funds and not because there is any particular racial problem existing in this area. The "old guard" feel that KING is taking funds from the area which would normally go to the support of the NAACP and CORE.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida  
April 20, 1966

Title                    MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Character               SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference              Letterhead Memorandum  
dated and captioned as  
above at Miami, Florida

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

F B I

Date: 4/25/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47520)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
(OO: Atlanta)

Re Newark letter dated 4/15/66, and Atlanta airtels dated 4/15/66, and 4/19/66. Reference also made to Newark's teletype dated 4/22/66, captioned, "UNSUB; MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM; EXTORTION".

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are being enclosed for Atlanta and two for New York.

With reference to extortion matter, letterhead memorandum was furnished Bureau under separate communication.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) *ENCLOSURE*  
2 - Atlanta (100-5886) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
2 - New York (100-136585) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
1 - Newark

BJC/eag  
(8)

REC-13

100-106670-2472

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/ML

3 APR 26 1966

Approved: *PWB*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

*INT. SEC.*

CC: Wick.

31-115

6076

*F.D. THOMPSON*  
*RM 5714 AB*

*1cc & CHH*  
*922 9+D*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Newark, New Jersey  
April 25, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/ 6076

The "Star Ledger", a daily newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, in its issue of April 25, 1966, reported on Dr. Martin Luther King's speech at Jonathan Dayton Regional High School, Springfield, New Jersey, on the evening of April 24, 1966. The appearance was sponsored by Temple Sharey Shalom of Springfield to raise funds for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The leader of the temple congregation, Rabbi Israel Dresner in introducing King said:

"King is an outstanding worker in the civil rights movement and it is a credit to the community that he came here to speak to us even as it's a credit to the country for the work he's done."

In his talk, King declared, "We stand on the abyss of annihilation that even the mind of Dante never envisioned in his Inferno. I could be criticized for this, but we should have a positive foreign policy with vision rather than reacting to communism. Everybody knows we have military power; what we must do is convince them we have moral power."

King criticized continued segregation in the nation and called for a "better distribution of wealth within the framework of democracy". He added that segregation stigmatizes the segregated as untouchables in a caste system and if this problem is not solved by the nation, the country can never rise to its full maturity.

He added that "Negro communities are depressions in a nation of prosperity. This breeds vicious seeping desperation and pleas against violent riots fall on deaf ears when people constantly move along a desolate corridor with no exits."

While King was speaking a group of 40 men and women and some children paraded outside the meeting place

ENCLOSURE

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

shouting their objections to the meeting. Among signs carried by the pickets were those reading, "Apartment Owners Beware, King is Here", "King is no Prince of Peace", and "Martin King at a Commie School". None of the signs identified any organization and one of the pickets identified the people as representing organizations from all over the State of New Jersey. This same individual Henry Wright of Springfield, New Jersey, who identified himself as a perennial candidate for municipal office in Springfield, New Jersey, explained the reason for the picketing demonstration saying, "Public schools should not be used for religious purposes. Actually it's a moral issue: Communism versus Americanism."

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2477 pulled from this file under court order of  
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100 - 106670 - 2470

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 27 1966

TELETYPE

FBI ATLANTA

1:45 PM EST URGENT 4/27/66 TEK 3P

TO: DIRECTOR, BIRMINGHAM (56-99) AND MOBILE  
FROM: ATLANTA (173-304) (100-5586)

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

COMPLIANCE WITH THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE IN  
THE PRIMARY ELECTION TO BE HELD IN MAY, SIXTYSIX, IN ALABAMA,  
CR - EL; VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM. - C.

ON APRIL TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTYSIX, ATLANTA RECEIVED  
VIA MAIL UNSOLICITED FROM SCLC, ATLANTA, A TRAVEL ITINERARY  
CAPTIONED "PEOPLE TO PEOPLE - TWO - DR. KING'S ITINERARY FOR  
ALABAMA TOUR APRIL TWENTY EIGHT DASH THIRTY ."

INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS ITINERARY IS SET FORTH  
BELOW IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: DATE, TIME, IDENTITY OF ALABAMA  
COUNTY, LOCATION WHERE KING SCHEDULED TO SPEAK .

APRIL TWENTYEIGHT, FIVE P.M., BARBOUR, BAPTIST  
ACADEMY , REYNOLDS STREET, EUFULA.

APRIL TWENTYEIGHT, SIX THIRTY P.M., BULLOCK, THOMAS  
COMMUNITY CENTER, MIDWAY.

APRIL TWENTYEIGHT, NINE P.M., MONTGOMERY, FIRST-CME  
CHURCH, SOUTH HOLT AND GLASS STREETS, MONTGOMERY.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, NINE A.M., BUTLER, HARRISON STREET  
BAPTIST CHURCH, GREENVILLE.

END PAGE ONE...

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-87 BY SP4 JMM/lcc  
6076

ST-105 REC-82 100-106670 2468  
Owen CRB 4/27/64

PAGE TWO ...

APRIL TWENTYNINE, ELEVEN A.M., WILCOX, ANTIOCH  
BAPTIST CHURCH, CAMDEN.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, TWELVE THIRTY P.M., MARENGO, ZION  
AME CHURCH, SEVENTH AVENUE, LINDEN.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, TWO P.M., CHOCTAW, FIRST BAPTIST  
CHURCH, LISMAN.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, THREE P.M., SUMPTER, WEST END SCHOOL,  
COMMUNITY HOUSE, YORK.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, FOUR THIRTY P.M., GREENE, FIRST  
BAPTIST CHURCH, GREENSBORO HIGHWAY, EUTAW.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, FIVE THIRTY P.M., HALE, PLEASANT  
GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH, GREENSBORO.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, SIX THIRTY P.M., PERRY, ZION  
METHODIST CHURCH, JEFFERSON AND LEE STREETS, MARION.

APRIL TWENTYNINE, SEVEN THIRTY P.M., DALLAS, BROWN'S  
CHAPEL, SYLVAN STREET, SELMA.

APRIL THIRTY, TEN THIRTY A.M., TUSCALOOSA, FIRST  
AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH, TWO SIX TWO ONE NINTH STREET,  
TUSCALOOSA.

END PAGE TWO ....

PAGE THREE...

APRIL THIRTY , TWELVE THIRTY P.M., JEFFERSON, EBENEZER  
BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, BESSEMER .

APRIL THIRTY , ONE THIRTY P.M., JEFFERSON, KELLY  
INGRAM PARK, FIFTH AVENUE AND SEVENTEENTH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

APRIL THIRTY , THREE P.M., ETOWAH, ANTIOCH BAPTIST  
CHURCH, EAST BROAD STREET, EAST GADSDEN.

APRIL THIRTY, FOUR THIRTY P.M., CALHOUN, ANNISTON  
(" ADDRESS NOT DETERMINED").

END...

WA... LD

FBI WASH DC

BH...JGA

FBI BIRMGHAM

MD...TEB

FBI MOBILE

WA...SHOULD BE THRE INITIALS

W...LLD

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

cc - Mr Sullivan

FBI

Date: April 19, 1966

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC  
IS - C  
Bufile 100-438794  
Miami file 157-489 (P)

CIRM  
IS - C  
Bufile 100-442529  
Miami file 100-15058 (P\*)

PORTIONS OF ATTACHED  
SERIAL EXCISED ACCORDING  
TO COURT ORDER & ORIGINAL  
FORWARDED TO NATIONAL  
ARCHIVES 972 5/19/77

7-18-80  
CLASSIFIED AND  
ENTERED  
PAC  
DATE OF REVIEW  
DECLASSIFICATION

Re Miami teletypes 4/13-14/66, captioned  
"COMINFIL OF SCLC".

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, Atlanta  
15 copies, New York 5 copies, and recipient offices 1 copy  
each of LHM concerning SCLC National Board meeting  
4/11-13/66, Miami, Florida.

5-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)  
(2-100-438794)  
(1-100-442529)  
(1-100-106670) (Martin Luther King)

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Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MM 157-489  
100-15058

Copies (continued):

5-New York (Enc. 5) (RM)  
    {1-100-          } (SOIC)  
    {1-100-          } (CIRM)  
    {1-100-46729} (Bayard Rustin)  
    {1-100-148289} (Harry Wachtel)  
    {1-100-111180} (Stanley Levison)  
2-Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)  
1-Baltimore (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Birmingham (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Boston (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Cleveland (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Charlotte (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Columbia (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Dallas (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Detroit (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Indianapolis (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
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1-Jacksonville (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Knoxville (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Little Rock (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Louisville (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Memphis (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
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1-New Haven (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Richmond (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-San Francisco (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Savannah (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Springfield (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-St. Louis (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-Tampa (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
1-WFO (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)  
3-Miami  
    {1-157-489} (SOIC)  
    {1-100-15058} (CIRM)  
    {1-100-15079} (Martin Luther King)



MM 157-489  
100-15058

Characterizations of National Board members in attendance were confined to CP or CP contact activity and taken from Atlanta SCIC report, 3-25-66.

A separate THM is being prepared under caption of "MARTIN LUTHER KING, SM-C" concerning his personal activity.

3.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

SECRET

Miami, Florida  
April 19, 1966


7-18-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4SPM/4  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 4-19-82  
DECLASSIFICATION 6076

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/10/77

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

73514  
30514  
54688

 b(1)  
The SCLC held a National Board meeting during the period April 11-13, 1966, at the Hampton House Motel and Villas, 4200 Northwest 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Sessions were held each day lasting until the early morning hours. The reason for the long sessions was due to the preparation of a Resolution on Viet Nam.

There was general agreement on the substance and contents of the Viet Nam Resolution. However, three men, HENRY H. WACHTEL, STANLEY LEVISON, and Rev. JAMES BEVEL, argued for a stronger statement, particularly the use of stronger language in condemning United States troop participation in Viet Nam.

WACHTEL, LEVISON, and certain others named in this memorandum are characterized in the appendix section of this memorandum.

On April 13, 1966, at approximately 2:00 P.M., MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., held a press conference at the Hampton House Motel and Villas. Representatives from the Miami area newspapers and the national wire services were invited to this press conference.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

SECRET

~~Group 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

Classified by 6088 P20/TAP  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/10/77

100-106670  
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Prior to reading the Resolution, KING emphasized that the SCLC remains essentially a civil rights organization. He said that the Resolution does not mean the organization intends to sponsor peace demonstrations or anything of that nature.

The Viet Nam Resolution adopted by the SCLC states that the United States should "seriously examine" the wisdom of prompt withdrawal from Viet Nam and called for the Federal Government to end aid to the military junta against Buddhists, Catholics, and students. The full text of this Resolution is attached to this memorandum.

[illegible]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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NOT REC. 4/19/66 Miami airtel + L.H.M. pg. 3, 4, 9.

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b7(D)

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b(1)  
[REDACTED] b7(D)

Before an overflow group of approximately 1500 persons at the evening rally on April 13, 1966. KING reiterated statements included in the SCLC Resolution on Viet Nam, said all workers, including migrant workers, should be covered by a \$2.00 an hour minimum wage law, and that the United States should spend more money on the poverty program and less on sending a man to the moon. His speech was well received. There were approximately 60 white persons in attendance, the remainder Negro.

HERBERT COULTON from the Atlanta Headquarters of SCLC, presented an affiliate certificate to the Miami Chapter of the SCLC. This presentation was merely a face-saving device as a local chapter has not yet been formed but is expected to be formed in the near future.

5.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

At the rally, it was stated that the SCLC needs money to pay the 300 working members of the organization and that it was hoped at least \$5000.00 could be raised at the rally. However, the total amount collected was nearer \$2000.00.

KING left Miami at noon on April 14, 1966, for Atlanta where he was to stay overnight and then fly to Chicago to further promote SCLC activity in that city.

6.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

APPENDIX

JOHN BARBER

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] e

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.,  
was National Secretary of the Communist Party, United  
States of America (CP, USA).

[REDACTED] c

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL has been a member of the  
Communist Party (CP) in the District of Columbia.

[REDACTED] c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] C

CLARENCE JONES

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

The Labor Youth League has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] C

8.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

BAYARD RUSTIN

In the "Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

C. T. VIVIAN

C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois. C. T. VIVIAN has not been

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

active in CP affairs in the Peoria area for some time and  
has not been in the area for a long period of time.

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] c

GEORGE MEYERS is included in the characterization  
above of HARRY G. BOYTE.

HARRY WACHTEL

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] c

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RESOLUTION OF THE  
ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE  
AT MIAMI, FLORIDA  
APRIL 13, 1966

What has aptly been called "the gangrene of Viet Nam" has in recent weeks made a conflict of confused directions a tragic spectacle. American policy has become imprisoned in the destiny of the military oligarchy. Our men and equipment are revealed to be serving a regime so despised by its own people that in the midst of conflict they are seeking its overthrow. Not only the Vietcong but basic institutions of the South Vietnam society, Buddhists, Catholics and students are expressing contempt for the bankrupt government we have blindly supported and even exalted.

The immorality and tragic absurdity of our position is revealed by the necessity to protect our nationals from the population and army we were told were our cherished allies and toward whom we were benefactors.

Beyond this, the confused war has played havoc with our domestic destinies. Despite feeble protestations to the contrary, the promises of the Great Society top the casualty list of the conflict. The pursuit of widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro, bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home.

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VIETNAM RESOLUTION - 2

Another casualty in this war is the principle of dissent. We deplore efforts to characterize opposition to the war as disloyal or traitorous because such attacks on dissent are themselves destructive of our most fundamental democratic traditions.

More important, SCLC as an organization committed to nonviolence must condemn this war on the grounds that war is not the way to solve social problems. Mass murder can never lead to constructive and creative government or to the creation of a democratic society in Vietnam.

We call on our government to:

1. Desist from aiding the military junta against the Buddhists, Catholics and students of Vietnam whose efforts to democratize their government are more in consonance with our traditions than the policy of the military oligarchy. The amazing courage they have displayed in seeking to maintain nonviolent methods of protest deserves our support and sympathy. They are perhaps the first people in history to attempt to secure representative government in the midst of war by peaceful means. If we are true to our own ideals we have no choice but to abandon the military force under such manifestly vigorous popular opposition.

2. The intense expectations and hopes of the neglected poor in the United States must be regarded as a priority more urgent than pursuit of a conflict so rapidly degenerating into a sordid military adventure.

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VIETNAM RESOLUTION - 3

The longer we support a war of such dubious national interest, the more deeply do we complicate and postpone solution of our domestic problems.

The longer we support such a war, the more do we strengthen the reactionary elements at home who bar us from social progress and urgently needed reforms.

We urge that our government make a forthright declaration that until a solution is reached, no program for human betterment at home will be sacrificed or curtailed.

3. We believe the moment is now opportune and the need urgent to re-assess our position and seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawal. We further urge that we seriously and sincerely seek free elections and pledge to abide by their results.

We seek an American policy dedicated to peace and resolutely extricated from identification with those who stubbornly proclaim a goal of total military victory using American men and material in so impossible and immoral a pursuit.

Only with this posture shall our nation restore its prestige in a world aghast and alarmed at the reckless course we now pursue so vigorously and blindly.

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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15.\*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida;  
April 19, 1966

Title      COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN  
            CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC);  
            COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character      INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference      Memorandum dated and captioned as  
                 above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 9467 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.



F B I

Date: 4/26/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

~~SECRET~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C  
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification

DATE 11/16/77 BY 243

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information from \_\_\_\_\_ a source close to CLARENCE JONES. Enclosed are two copies for the Atlanta Office and one copy for the information of Chicago.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Room 922 137

- 1 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM) DATE FORW: 4/26/66  
1 - 100-105670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING) HOW FORW: 100-105670  
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM) BY: 100-105670  
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
ENCLOSURE Chicago (100- ) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
1 - New York (100-111160) (JIMMY LEVISON) (42)  
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)  
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)  
1 - New York (100-149194) (CONRAD LOLO) (41)  
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

70 APR 28 1966

NOT RECORDED  
198 MAY 5 1966

51 MAY 16 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Classified by 6080 M Per  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/10/77

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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~~SECRET~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
April 26, 1966

Bureau 100-442529

1-14-81  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY S.P. J. Amick  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 4-26-86  
6076

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On April 23, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones were in contact on that date. According to the information from the source, the following is in essence what transpired: u

Levison mentioned that he had learned that Martin Luther King (President of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), had desired to talk to him about the program of the SCLC in Chicago. Levison said, however, that they had been unable to arrange a contact for that date (April 24, 1966). Levison said he was of the opinion that King wanted to discuss specifically the formulation of a program for Chicago and in fact said that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington), was in Chicago to unify the many civil rights groups. u

However, according to what Harry Wachtel told Levison, Rustin was very "sore" because the SCLC passed the Vietnam resolution. u

The Vietnam resolution was passed during a meeting of the SCLC Board in Miami, Florida, March 11-12, 1966. The resolution called for the United States to consider the prompt withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam. u

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 11/10/77

~~SECRET~~

~~Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification~~

Classified by 6080 Sep/17/77  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
11/10/77

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison, in elaborating on Rustin's hurt feelings, said that Rustin and Andrew (Andrew Young, Executive Director of the SCLC), attended a civil rights meeting in Washington recently, where the civil rights organizations agreed they would not (get involved in the Vietnam issue). u

Jones said his respect for Rustin had dropped very low as a result of his opinions and statements. Levison said he had no respect for him because he (Rustin) is just playing a game. u

Jones said he had watched the newspapers very carefully for a statement by a major civil rights leader attacking King's position on Vietnam, to date, however, there has not been one, according to Jones. He said he thought this was due to the fact that the resolution was really good and was so timely. The statement, Jones said, came precisely at the time that people in the Senate were saying the same thing. Levison acknowledged similar statements from other prominent people, such as Senators Cooper of Kentucky and Russell of Georgia, but disagreed that the reticence of the civil rights leaders to speak was due to this. Instead, Levison said, they were holding their tongues because they were glad that King stuck his neck out. Levison opined that Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young (Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, and the Executive Director of the Urban League), had snuggled up to Johnson (President Lyndon B. Johnson) and he now considers them as his boys. u King, Levison said, is now in a different relationship to the White House than he used to be, and "they" (Young and Wilkins) are now on the inside.

Jones said he had heard that President Johnson had really wanted Whitney Young to be Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, rather than Robert Weaver (the present Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare). Levison answered that Roy (Roy Wilkins) had led the fight to get Weaver appointed. u Levison said the point is that the boys in Washington are accomplishing what they want and this puts King

- 2 -

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

where they would like to see him; so he did not think they were too unhappy about it. King, Levison commented, is reflecting what people think and is increasing his popularity through it. Strategically, "they" (Young and Wilkins), Levison said, had maneuvered themselves where they wanted to be.

With regard to Chicago, Levison said, they (Young and Wilkins) were probably trying to formulate a program which they did not have, but need.

[REDACTED] b(1)

S

- 3 -

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel  
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,  
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

(1)  
The Labor Youth League has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~X~~

~~SECRET~~

## Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

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The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

[REDACTED]

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

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### Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (u)

[REDACTED] b(1)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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# Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2466 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

Tolson ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Wick ☒  
 Casper ☐  
 Callahan ☐  
 Conrad ☐  
 Felt ☐  
 Gale ☐  
 Rosen ☒  
 Sullivan ☒  
 Tavel ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Holmes ☐  
 Gandy ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
 6076

# Martin Luther King Goes North

By HAYNES JOHNSON  
 Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO—Martin Luther King, the world traveler, fresh from conferences with princes and prime ministers, stepped from his plane at O'Hare Airport and moved quickly toward a waiting car. Then, accompanied by his closest aides, he drove off in the blustery night to a house on the south side overlooking East Garfield Park, the scene of a riot last summer.

In the basement recreation room, where his Chicago staff had been waiting for 50 minutes, welcoming black and red crepe streamers had been strung across the ceiling. King came down the stairs, took off his coat, and was immediately surrounded by his followers.

Now he was Martin Luther King, the civil rights leader, returning to what he says is his greatest challenge—leading a social revolution in the North.

On this particular home-coming, though, the mood was more buoyant than militant. These were his friends as well as his most ardent supporters and they showed their affection by teasing him about becoming a member of the bourgeoisie while in Europe.

King threw back his head and laughed as they vied for his attention. A young white girl intently tried to tell him how important it was for him to meet with the editor of a Spanish-language newspaper. A white-haired Negro man grasped King by the hand and said, "The last time I saw you, Reverend, was when you were at the Dexter Avenue Church."

"Oh, yes, yes," King said. "That was back in the mid-50s."

Another man introduced himself, and recalled he had last seen King in Selma, Ala.

"Oh, yes, that movement," King said rather vaguely, as if he had forgotten Selma.

Then he turned to his principal aide, and he—apparently, the Rev. Andrew

A real  
 "white wash!"  
 H

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

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Young, and said, "Andy, I think we'd better begin."

The conversation ceased, and the meeting began, the latest of an endless round of strategy discussions on how to eliminate the slums of Chicago.

They talked of action and demonstrations, of block meetings and new members, of Black Muslims, the press and the FBI, of politics in Chicago and in Washington, of the willingness to go to jail and the fear that "Chicago might explode this summer." All their words were directed toward the common goal of changing conditions for the Negro in Chicago.

King, ever the man of dreams, sees the Chicago effort as a new beginning, both for the civil rights movement in America and for the Negro in America's cities. If he succeeds here, Chicago will become the model for action in other slums in other cities: Harlem in New York, Blackbottom in Detroit, the 2nd Precinct in Washington, Watts in Los Angeles, and scores of smaller communities in the North.

~~If he fails, one result could be more chaos and perhaps more violence with-~~  
in the Negro ghettos, as well as a major setback to King as a force in American life.

It is characteristic of King that he is confident he will succeed. Chicago, he says in a typical phrase, will be "the dawn of a new day of dignity and opportunity for the Negro in America's cities."

He does not seem to entertain any doubts about the immense problems that confront him. He moves with absolute assurance and with an unshakable belief in his own destiny.

After seeing King in public and in private over a period of several days an observer comes away with several impressions.

One of the strongest is of the immense energy with which he approaches his tasks. He says he sleeps only three or four hours a day. He never displays fatigue; indeed, he thrives on movement and action and the stimulus of the crowd.

One also is impressed by the range of demands made on him, and the skill with which he plays so many roles—civil rights and peace movement leader; statesman and apostle of the disenchanted and inarticulate; pastor and fund-raiser; administrator and speech-maker. He is surely one of the consummate performers in public life today.

## Much at Stake

Now, at the age of 36, King is trading his reputation and in some respects his future leadership on his move into the North.

In the South, they used to introduce him as the "Moses of the civil rights movement." Sometimes his intimates would turn this around and jokingly, but affectionately, refer to him as "De Lawd."

Today "De Lawd" has gone North. The meeting in the Chicago basement was an example of his work there.

King drew up a chair and sat in the midst of some 30 of his staff and several strangers. Two were from England. One, a man in a tweed suit, was the leader of a British movement to end racial discrimination, an organization which King had helped to establish two years ago on his way to Oslo to receive the Nobel Prize.

The gathering was representative of his followers. Most of them were young veterans of the civil rights struggles in the South. Nearly half were white. Unlike many civil rights groups, they wore no common uniform of dissent.

A white youth with long hair and sandals sat next to a Negro girl in an expensively-tailored green woolen dress and high heels. Some of the other women wore leather boots, and one Negro wore overalls.

On the floor, sitting cross-legged, was a white girl in corduroy slacks who seldom raised her head. She was patiently cutting out insignia chosen to symbolize King's Chicago movement—a V for victory inside a circle. By midnight she had fashioned more than 40.

"Andy," said King, after everyone was seated, "I think you might tell them what we've been doing, and then they can tell what they've been doing."

## Tells of Trip

Andy Young, a slender Negro in his early 30s, is King's right-hand man, as well as the executive director of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Young, cool in manner, somewhat detached and quizzical, told of their trip through Europe.

Everywhere, he said, from Paris to Lyons to Stockholm the crowds were great, the response more than they had anticipated. He said they had made a recording in Stockholm which sold 15,000 copies on the first morning it was issued. All of the proceeds went for King and for the movement.

Bank accounts had been established in Europe to make it possible for people there to contribute, Young said, and then added with a smile: "If we fall on our face here at least we have a place to go."

When he finished one member of the Chicago staff stood up and walked across to King with a long sheet of paper in his hand. "Now, Doctor," he said, "we've been busy, too. Here

are some of our ideas for action projects."

"Well now, well now," King said, in his slow, drawn-out manner of speaking, as he read the list of proposals. "I see you have been busy. This is fine, fine."

He paused, and grew more serious. "Now, these are good points, but I would like to defer them until our board meeting next week in Miami, because we must take a broad look, we must get a broad approach and agreement on what steps we take."

"You know I have never followed the dictatorial path. I have never demanded that you follow my actions. We are all a part of one movement. There are many ways for us to move. There is no single avenue to freedom."

He paused again, and said:

"Now, Andy, I think it would be helpful if we heard about the specific (he emphasized the word) efforts of the 'Union to End Slums in Chicago.'"

### Spearhead of Drive

The union, with locals scattered throughout the slums, is the spearhead of the King plan for concentrated, coordinated attacks on many fronts: slum landlords, the administration of justice and court procedures, over-crowded schools, police, politicians, merchants, employers. The union locals would take direct community action through such techniques as rent strikes, boycotts, pickets and demonstrations.

King envisions this on a larger scale than has ever been attempted in this country.

Staff members reported on progress. They told of going to buildings, meeting with tenants, planning moves—all pointing toward the beginning of direct action and demonstrations by next month, reaching a peak this summer.

King listened quietly, his arms folded. From time to time he would interrupt with a question. How many people had they contacted? How did they feel about the movement? How many "jail-goers" could they count on?

The last subject touched off a long exchange. King said they must make sure they reached the unemployed, those who would be prepared to stay in jail for perhaps 30 days. They should not rely on the man who felt pressured to post a bond and return to work the next morning.

A Negro turned to a white man and said:

"That's right. We learned in the South a long time ago that a man who has nothing to live for has everything to die for."

He repeated the expression: "A man who has nothing to live for has everything to die for."

For the second time, King asked about the reaction of people toward the movement.

He was told, bluntly, that he should spend more time going to small unpublicized meetings because "some people think you're coming just to get publicity." King nodded, and began to talk about what he called "the dilemma of the press."

"On the one hand," he said, "the press helps to mold our movement, it speaks to the conscience, it helps to do our organizing work for us. On the other hand, it creates problems for us, it comes between us and the people."

He agreed that the press should not be invited to attend all meetings, but said it was almost impossible to keep reporters away.

"They say they have a right to know what is happening. They demand the right to be present. They say that we are planning a revolution and that what we do affects everyone in Chicago. We do not ask them to come. They are there. Sometimes I wonder how they find out."

He recalled the time not long ago when he had planned a secret meeting in Chicago with Elijah Muhammed, the national leader of the Black Muslims. No one knew until an hour before the meeting exactly where it would take place, he said, but when they met, the press was waiting.

"Look," Andy Young said. "We have got to learn that the press is a part of our lives and nothing we ever do or say is really private. We have nothing to hide."

The conversation continued until well after midnight when King stood and left for his apartment on the west side. He was up early the next morning, preparing for an important three-hour strategy meeting with officials at the Urban League. When it was through he got in his car and left for his west side office, a grimy suite of rooms overlooking the slums.

### Why He's Here

Along the way he gazed out the window and talked about why he had decided to come to Chicago. He came first, he said, because he had been invited by civil rights and civic groups and second, because Chicago is perhaps the most organized city in the United States. It provided a good chance for uniting large numbers around a common cause.

Also, he explained, over the years he and his SCLC had established close working relationships with the Chicago organizations and felt they could count on sizable support. Then, too, Chicago's problems were the prototype of the problems of other large urban centers.

"Yes, I would say this is our hardest job," King remarked. "It's so big. There are so many problems. It's the biggest single Negro ghetto in the country. You know there are more Negroes in Chicago than there are people in Atlanta."

"There are more frustrations here. The people are so tired and fed-up, they've been waiting so long, and that makes our job harder."

## Getting Results

He talked about the South, and how in many ways it was easier to achieve results there.

In the South he said, it was always possible to seize on one incident—the beating of Negroes trying to cross a bridge, the forceful denial of the right to register to vote, the use of police dogs to turn back women and children—and dramatize it through massive demonstrations until change was effected.

And the change that came about was tangible. In the South you could touch your victories: Everyone was aware that you could go to a previously segregated restaurant or hotel, or register and vote.

But in the North there is no single issue. Everything is more complex.

He got out of the car and began walking the two blocks toward his office. King, who was talking about writing and the need to get away on retreat from time to time to "put my thoughts in order," was interrupted by passersby on the streets and in cars. They waved and called out, "Hello, Doctor."

Obviously pleased, King responded with a series of waves. "Hi, how are you" he said over and over before climbing the stairs to his second-floor office.

King boomed out greetings to everyone. He stopped to shake hands, give a pat on the shoulder, or a word of encouragement.

"Come on in," he said as he walked to the back office. "Do you like chili? They make the best chili in the world right here in Chicago. Andy, let's have some chili."

Young left and soon returned from a carry-out shop with chili in paper cups for everyone in the office. King sat at his desk, ate the chili and said, "Now, that is good" and continued

talking about the Chicago movement.

He was more philosophical now. He referred to the old days in the South, to the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott of 11 years ago, to his letter from a Birmingham jail in 1963, and finally to Selma of last spring.

## A Symbol for the North

"Chicago is a symbol," he said. "Just as Selma became a symbol for all the South, so Chicago is a symbol for all of the North. The example of Chicago can trickle down to other cities."

He became more animated as he recalled the achievements of the civil rights movement, and particularly how it had led directly into the peace movement.

"The sit-ins became the teach-ins," he said, "the marches became the peace vigils. When I went to Europe we always had a translator, but we never needed the translator when it came time to sing 'We Shall Overcome.' Everyone knows 'We Shall Overcome.' It is a universal language."

He was interrupted by a series of long-distance telephone calls. While he talked on the phone, some of his staff members were recalling their initial fears about coming North.

"We had to go through a lot of self-analysis," said one man. "We could imagine all kinds of problems from the

Muslims and the other militants who don't go for this non-violent idea, or from the Syndicate (referring to the national criminal syndicate). Some of us could see them just tearing us up."

But, he said, they found out they were accepted more readily than anyone had expected—a point King had made on several occasions.

King came out, put on his coat and said, "Well, I've got to shave and get ready for my speech," and left for his apartment to prepare for a speech at the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois. He was scheduled to appear at 4 p.m. He was 28 minutes late and the students and faculty, part of a standing-room-only crowd, were restive. (King is invariably late; his schedule is very tightly drawn, and he finds it almost impossible to keep up with it.)

Late or not, he soon had the audience spellbound. As always, he spoke without notes, giving one of what he says are his eight standard speeches. This one was for the student and the intellectual.

King was soft-spoken and calm as he traced the history of the Negro in America from 1619 to the present. He quoted Plato and Aristotle, Hegel and Carlyle, Victor Hugo, Lincoln and "the late, great President John F. Kennedy."



## For the Movement

When he finished, he was given a standing, cheering ovation lasting five minutes. Students and faculty flocked around him. One professor caught his arm and handed over a hastily-written check for \$10 which was, he said, "for the movement."

One thing is clear about King and his message. While his speech style varies from quiet, contained eloquence to stormy emotion depending on the type of audience, his message never changes. Always, in public or in private, before professors or slum dwellers, he preaches the gospel of non-violence.

As he expressed it in Chicago, in referring to the Watts riots:

"What did Watts accomplish but the death of 34 Negroes and injury to thousands more? What did it profit the Negro to burn down the stores and factories in which he sought employment?"

"The way of riots is not a way of progress, but a blind alley of death and destruction which wreaks its havoc hardest against the rioters themselves. But non-violent resistance provides a creative force through which men can channelize their discontent. It does not require that they abandon their discontent. This discontent is sound and healthy.

"The beauty of non-violence is that it says that you can struggle without hating, you can fight without violence. It says that the organized cadre of dedicated souls possess more power than Molotov cocktails or atom bombs."

In response to a question from a

student about whether war is ever justified, King gave his reason for extending the non-violent philosophy to international affairs.

"At one point in my philosophical journey," he said, "I thought that war could be a negative good, such as containing an evil force like Hitler. But now it is no longer a philosophical question. Now it is a pragmatic point: war is impossible when mankind faces the nuclear abyss."

When he finally broke away from the cluster of students and teachers, King was nearly an hour late for his next appointment—a private dinner given in his honor by a group of wealthy Negroes who had contributed \$12,000 to King's organization during Selma.

It was a lavish party, in luxurious surroundings. The hostess served vintage champagne and 25-year-old brandy. King drank tomato juice.

At the table, King presided expansively over what he called a dinner of "soul food," chitterlings, pig's feet, ham, and turnip greens. When Young passed up the chitterlings, King called out: "Andy, you've been away too long."

After dinner, King was given a gift of gold cuff-links and a present for his wife, Coretta, who is staying in Atlanta with their four children until school is out. He gave a gracious speech of thanks for the presents, and added his own thanks for the support of Negroes who have risen above poverty, but who still continue to support the movement.

## Back to the Slums

Then, after more pleasantries, he moved out again into the night to keep still another appointment, this one a speech before a large Negro church audience in the slums. As the car threaded through the traffic, King rubbed his forehead slightly and said:

"Andy, I haven't even begun to think about what I'm going to say."

"That means you'll preach the walls off, Doctor," Young replied.

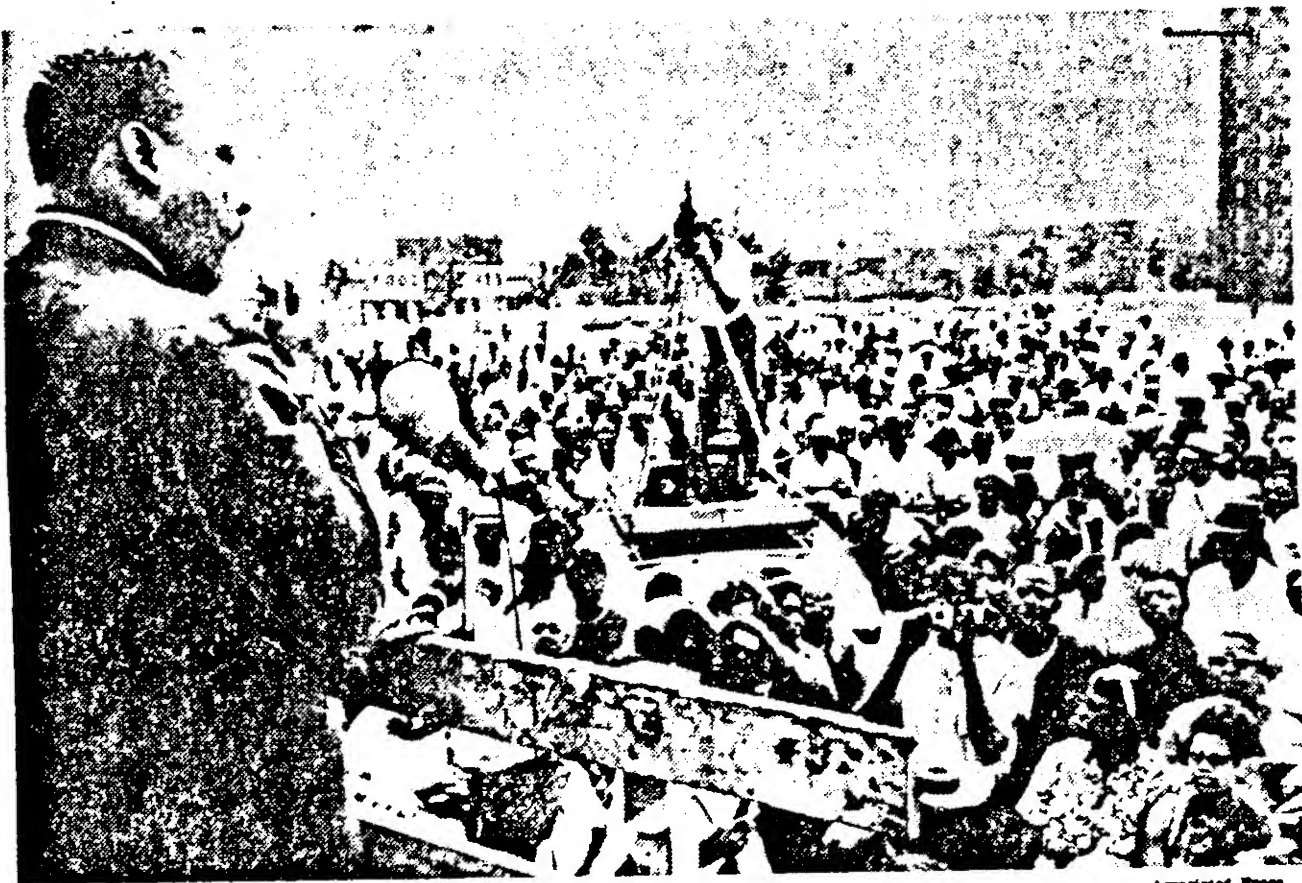
And King did. He had the congregation standing and roaring its approval as he spoke with far more emotion than he had displayed since he returned to Chicago.

"They're so angry, they've been waiting so long," he said later in the car. "They're ready for action."

By midnight, he was back in his apartment preparing, he said, to go over budgets for the SCLC board meeting the next week in Miami. The schedule the next day, Good Friday, was as hectic as ever: meeting with ministers and students, planning new attacks, a lengthy filmed television interview with Hugh Downs for the "Today" show next week, marching with pickets boycotting a store, and finally as the night came again, driving back to O'Hare Airport to catch the 8:40 p.m. plane to Atlanta.

Martin Luther King, the Baptist minister, was going home to preach the Easter sermon.





-Associated Press

Martin Luther King speaks to Chicago rally.





Andrew Young (left), Martin Luther King's chief aide.

1

F B I

Date: 4/22/66

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED****AIRTEL****HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

Via

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML

6076

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)**

**FROM: SAC, NEWARK (9-0)**

**SUBJECT: UNSUB;  
MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM  
EXTORTION**

Re Newark tel, 4/22/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum. Enclosed for Atlanta are two copies and for New York two copies.

Inasmuch as the letter is addressed to the Chief of Police, Springfield, N. J., the Detective Bureau of that Department is conducting the investigation. No investigation is being conducted by Newark.

The information in the letterhead memorandum was telephonically furnished to SA [REDACTED]

b7(c)

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)  
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
2-New York (100-136585) (Enc. 2) (RM)  
2-Newark  
(1-100-47520)  
WHP/mpt  
(9)

REC-5 MCK

100-200-051-044-6  
for file 3X-CPD-6-44-6  
OK 4/26/66

APR 23 1966

Approved: [Signature]

1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Newark, New Jersey

April 22, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4

6276 JAM/LL

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM  
EXTORTION

On April 22, 1966, Detective [REDACTED] Springfield, New Jersey, Police Department, advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that Martin Luther King was scheduled to speak at the Springfield Regional High School, Springfield, New Jersey, on Sunday evening, April 24, 1966, at 8:00 p.m. This program is under the sponsorship of Temple Sharey Shalom, Springfield, New Jersey. Rabbi Israel S. Dresner is the head of this Temple. King's topic will be "Revolution in Religion".

Detective [REDACTED] further advised that on the morning of April 22, 1966, a letter postmarked April 21, 1966, at Newark, New Jersey, which was unsigned, was received at the Springfield Police Department. The envelope and the letter was hand printed in ink. The envelope was addressed to the Chief of Police, Springfield.

The letter read as follows:

"April 21

Dear Sir:

Re Sunday visit of Martin Luther King  
Your trouble begins with King  
Professionals will shoot him in the  
confusion of picketing etc  
They are out to discredit you as well."

Detective [REDACTED] advised that the police have processed the letter and are conducting investigation. The police are advising Martin Luther King's host, Rabbi Dresner, concerning the receipt of the letter and will afford any police protection necessary.

The above is for your confidential information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100 106670 -  
ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-2462

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
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F B I

Date: 4/22/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

**CONFIDENTIAL**APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 12-479

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.  
SM - C

Re Atlanta airtel to Director dated April 19, 1966 and  
Chicago teletype to Director dated April 22, 1966.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies and for Atlanta  
3 copies of a self-explanatory LHM concerning captioned individual  
and his activities in Chicago as known during the period from  
April 20 through 22, 1966.

b(1) [REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED] c

The Special Agent who overheard JAMES ORANGE in  
conversation on April 20, 1966 was Special Agent [REDACTED]

b7(c)

(cc + LHM)  
Room 922 9&D

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)  
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
- 3 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago  
(1 - 105-16238) (SCLC)  
(1 - 157-413)

CMB:mpm  
(10)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERA,  
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 4/22/66

HOW FORW: RLB

BY: RLB: M

REC-7

100-106670-2461

APR 25 1966

54658, 73518

CLASS. &amp; EXT. BY 6180 RAB/EA

DATE OF REVIEW 4-22-86

C C. Wick

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

**CONFIDENTIAL**





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
April 22, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

On April 20, 1966, [REDACTED]

advised as follows:

b7(D)

On April 20, 1966, Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), arrived in Chicago at approximately 8:20 p.m. and proceeded to the St. Matthew's Methodist Church, Orleans and Oak Streets, Chicago, Illinois, where a meeting was in progress sponsored by the Concerned Parents of Jenner School relative to a school boycott in progress protesting lack of suitable-educational facilities in the Edward Jenner Public Grade School, 1009 N. Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED]

(C)

On April 20, 1966, Reverend James Orange, SCLC Chicago Staff, was overheard in conversation to state that he is "sick and tired" of Chicago, that there is no "action" in Chicago and he would like to go South where the "action" is.

Orange was also overheard to state that he would like to get back to Alabama where the "good people" are or that he would "even go to Mississippi"; however, the SCLC will not let him leave Chicago.

11-1374

REB 5180 / Efm  
4-22-86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 4-22-66

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b(1)



King held conferences at the Del Prado Hotel, 5307 South Hyde Park Avenue, Chicago, from 10:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. on April 21, 1966; and at 8:00 p.m. on April 21, 1966, King appeared as the guest speaker at the Greater Galilee Missionary Baptist Church, 1308 South Independence.

This source further advised that during the morning of April 22, 1966, King met with various SCLC workers in Chicago, Illinois, and departed Chicago by plane at about 12:15 p.m. for Baltimore, Maryland.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



FBI

Date: 4-19-66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

REC-18

Re Chicago teletype dated 4/18/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies and for Atlanta three (3) copies of a self-explanatory LHM concerning captioned individual and his activities in Chicago as known during the period 4/15-18/66.

The first source [REDACTED] requested his identity be concealed.

b7(D)

The second source [REDACTED] requested his identity be concealed.

The SA monitoring the radio program was [REDACTED]

b7(C)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SERA  
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAODATE FORW: 4/22/66  
HOW FORW: R/S  
BY: PFB/ET

REC-18

10 APR 21 1966

CMB:mcl  
(10)

C.C. Wick

UNCLASSIFIED

5130 RCB/rom 11-13-79

100 Racial 76-1

55 MAY 31 1966

Sent

MINT/SEC

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
April 19, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A source, who has furnished insufficient information on which to base an estimate of reliability, furnished the following information on April 5, 1966:

The Ministers Conference of Chicago and Vicinity (MCCV) includes about 400 Negro Baptist ministers who in turn represent approximately one million parishioners. This group has as its president the Reverend Clay Evans, 9657 South Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, who is pastor of the Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church, 4547 South Princeton, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7(D)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-100-100  
ENCLOSURE

UNCLASSIFIED  
5180 RCB 12 Jan 11-13-79

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 19, 1966, that Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC, arrived in Chicago during the evening of April 15, 1966.

On April 16, 1966, Doctor King rested at his Chicago apartment and on the evening of April 17, 1966, King was the guest speaker at the regular Sunday evening service at the Antioch Missionary Baptist Church, 415 West Englewood, Chicago, Illinois.

On April 18, 1966, Doctor King visited the offices of the Chicago Urban League, 4500 South Michigan, attended an SCLC staff meeting at 135 South Central Park, and during the afternoon Doctor King was at the residence of Attorney Chauncey Eskridge, 6416 South Park.

At 6:30 PM on April 18, 1966, King departed Chicago by plane for Atlanta, Georgia.

The "Chicago Daily News" in its issue of April 15, 1966, contained an article captioned "King Done With Slum Building".

This article reports that Chauncey Eskridge, attorney for Reverend Martin Luther King, stated on April 15, 1966, that Doctor King has given up his involvement in the west side slum building at 1321 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Further, that Doctor King's only interest in the building at the present time is to recover the \$2200 he spent in repairs during his trusteeship of the building. It was noted that during this period Doctor King had received \$165 in rent from the building's five tenants. This article noted that a court appointed receiver for this building and stated that it would never be economically feasible to rehabilitate this building.

On April 17, 1966, a program, "A Sunday with Martin Luther King" was aired over radio station WAAF-AM, Chicago, Illinois, from 10:00 AM to 10:15 AM.

In monitoring this program, it was noted that Doctor King devoted his sermonette to a definition of man, stating that the pessimistic definition deals with materialism and the optimistic definition deals with humanism. Doctor King stated that to be realistic one must adopt a definition between materialism and humanism in that not only must we think about the joys of heaven but also the evils that exist today which include the struggle for civil rights. Doctor King pointed out that the struggle for civil rights is being focused on the plight of the urban slum dweller in the north.

Doctor King also made the comment that the flaw in Marxism is its materialistic approach to man.

The program was concluded with a request that contributions to Martin Luther King should be sent to SCLC at 123 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Tolson ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Casper ☒  
 Callahan ☒  
 Conrad ☒  
 Felt ☒  
 Gale ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Sullivan ☒  
 Tavel ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holmes ☒  
 Gandy ☒

# DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

2:00PM EST URGENT 4-20-66 MAP

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

FROM BALTIMORE 201730

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM - C.

SECURITY MATTER-COMMUNIST

b7(D)

[REDACTED] ADVISED AND SECRET SERVICE, BALTIMORE, CONFIRMED TODAY THAT KING WILL ADDRESS A METHODIST CONVENTION AT CIVIC CENTER, BALTIMORE, 280 RM., APRIL 22, 1966.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ALSO TO ADDRESS THIS CONVENTION 7 P.M., APRIL 22. ACCORDING TO SECRET SERVICE, NO ADVANCE PUBLICITY WILL BE GIVEN CONCERNING APPEARANCE OF PRESIDENT.

ATLANTA FURNISH ANY INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW.

RECEIVED: 2:07PM D L H

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4 RMD

6076

REC-1 100-106670-245

3 APR 27 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 23 1966

FBI BALTO

TELETYPE

1234PM EST 4-23-66 REM

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5586)  
FROM BALTIMORE (157-833) 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C. OO: ATLANTA.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE APRIL TWENTYTWO LAST AND  
ATLANTA AIRTEL APRIL NINETEEN LAST AND BALTIMORE TELETYPE  
TO BUREAU APRIL TWENTYTWO LST.

MARTIN LUTHER KING ARRIVED BALTIMORE TWO TEN P.M.,  
APRIL TWENTYTWO LAST, AND ADDRESSED A METHODIST  
CONVENTION AT CIVIC CENTER AREA ABOUT SIX P.M. ACCORDING

DETAIL ASSIGNED TO KING SHIFTED TO PROTECTION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHNSON, WHO ARRIVED LATER SAME EVENING.

HAVE NO INFO RE KING'S TRAVEL PLANS UPON  
LEAVING BALTIMORE.

NO INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH KING'S VISIT TO  
BALTIMORE .

RUC .

END

WA... LLD

FBI WASH-DC

AT...AJM

FBI ATLANTA

CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/AL

6076

REC-1

EX-117

3 APR 27 1966

100-106670-2458

Rapton  
INT SEC

b7(D)

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 2457 - outgoing

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 4-14-66

FROM : Legat, Paris (100-2082) (P.)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/ld

6076

Re Paris letter 4-1-66.

As the Bureau is aware, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., has visited Paris on two occasions within the past year. On the first occasion KING preached a sermon at the American Church in Paris and spoke before a French Protestant church group on 10-24-65. He returned with HARRY BELAFONTE for a large rally held on 3-28-66 organized by the Martin Luther King Paris Committee for Civil Rights to raise money for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-922-9440 REC 30 100-106670-2457

4 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section  
1 - Atlanta, 100-5586, Info.)

1 - Paris

NWP:HD

(5)

LT LEGAT PARIS 4/25/66

PTE/rtt

5 APR 27 1966

REC-105  
ST-105  
APR 27 1966  
REC



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 245 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:           BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
              (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/29/66 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4/20/66

1-14-81

AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/ML*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *4-20-86*  
*6076*

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC  
IS-C  
(OO: Atlanta)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Classification*  
DATE *11/10/77* *JKS*

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating information from *[redacted]* a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office, the office of origin in this case. *[redacted]*

b(2)

b7(D)

*[redacted]*

*C*

*[redacted]*

b(1)

- 4-Bureau (100-438794) (Encl. 10) (RM)  
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
1-Atlanta (100-5718) (Encl. 2) (RM)  
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)  
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)  
1-NY (100-149194) (41)  
JMK:rmv  
(10)

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
87 APR 26 1966

Classified by *6088 P/11AP*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*11/10/77*

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN



~~SECRET~~  
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bu 100-438794

New York, New York  
April 20, 1966

**ALL FIELD AGENCIES**

**AND FIELD OFFICES**

**ADVISED BY ROUTING**

**SLIP(S) OF**

**DATE**

*Classification*

*4/21/66*

Re: Communist Infiltration of the  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference (SCLC)  
Internal Security - C

On April 18, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Adele Kanter (Director of the New York Office of the SCLC) were in contact on that date. First off, Kanter inquired if Levison knew anything about the impending SCLC "Newsletter." Levison said he talked with Junius (Junius Griffin, SCLC Public Relations Director, but who recently resigned), who said the letter was being prepared.

Kanter said she talked with Harrison (James Harrison, SCLC bookkeeper) on April 17, 1966, and during the conversation, she was apprised of the breakdown of duties of SCLC personnel engaged in financial matters. Harrison said he is the individual who handles receipts and payroll matters. Levison said that sounded correct since Ralph Abernathy (SCLC Treasurer) considers himself to be the watchdog of SCLC money.

Kanter then mentioned \$10,000.00, which is now in a Boston bank and in that regard, said she asked Harrison if the money came from a donor or if not, from whom. Harrison, according to Kanter, said the sum came from an anonymous donor.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY

FEA

FCM

DATE OF REVIEW

DECLASSIFICATION

*7-18-60*  
*SP4 JRM/AL*

*2*

*4-20-86*

*54688, 73518*

*8514*

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic~~

~~downgrading and~~

~~declassification~~

Classified by

Exempt from GDS Category

Permanent classification is infinite

*11/10/77*

ENCLOSURE

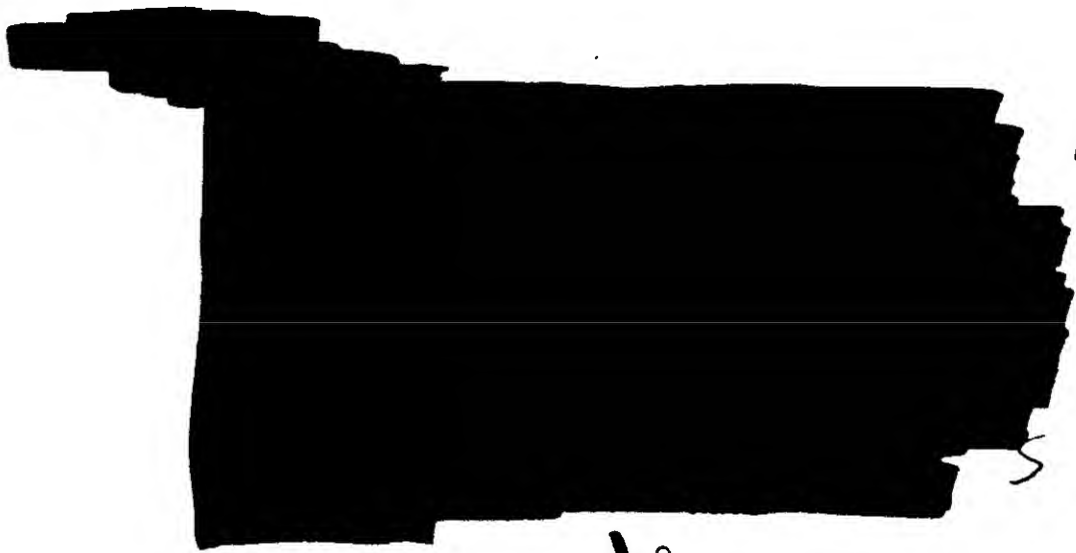
~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Infiltration of the  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference (SCLC)  
Internal Security - C

Kanter said she also inquired of Harrison as to why the New York Office of the SCLC had not received a receipt for a \$1,000.00 donation from a labor union in New York. Harrison, she said, related that the \$1,000.00 was in a separate bank account (separate from the SCLC) and was being used to pay back money the SCLC had borrowed. He said receipts for gifts from unions and churches were being sent out but through a different bookkeeping system. Kanter said she protested to this system on the basis that if she received the receipts instead, she would not have to send the donor a contributor's card next year. ~~B~~

Levison told Kanter to check and see if the \$1,000.00 check from the Transport Workers Union which was originally made payable to Dr. King rather than to the SCLC, had been straightened out. Levison said the check was returned ~~by~~ the SCLC, hoping they would make a larger contribution. ~~B~~

In concluding their contact, Levison said Dr. King talked to him recently about Chicago and in that regard, brought up the fact that he could not work with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) because they could not be trusted. ~~B~~



b(1)

-2-  
~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 9455 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

April 20, 1966

Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT

✓ **MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST**

b7(c)

Special Agent [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] of the Baltimore Office, advised Supervisor [REDACTED]  
today that information had been received from the  
Police Department in Baltimore and confirmed by Secret Service  
that Martin Luther King, Jr., would address the Methodist Con-  
vention at the Civic Center, Baltimore, Maryland, at 2:30 p.m.  
on 4/22/66. President Johnson is also scheduled to address  
the Convention at 7 p.m.

The Secret Service advised the Baltimore Office  
that no advance publicity is being afforded for the President's  
appearance at the above Convention.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

✓ 100-106670 (King)

RDS:pah  
(7)

- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Wick
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Baumgardner

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld  
6076

100-106670 -  
NOT RECORDED  
102 APR 26 1966

50 APR 28 1966

FBI

Date: 4/23/66

Transmit the following in PLAIN  
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (9-0)

SUBJECT: UNSUB; 0  
MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM  
EXTORTION

Re Newark tel 4/22/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM. Enclosed for Atlanta and New York are two copies each of LHM.

This letter received by the FBI Office, Newark, is similar in content and appearance to that received by the Springfield Police Department, who has initiated an investigation.

No investigation being conducted by Newark

- 100-4670 922 940
- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (RM) **ENCLOSURE**  
2 - Atlanta (100-52159) (Encs. 2) (RM)  
2 - New York (100-136585) (Encs. 2) (RM)  
2 - Newark  
(1 - 100-47520)

RMS:lgd  
(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-24-81 BY SP4JRM/L

APR 23 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Handwritten:* BWA 4/23/66  
BWA

*Handwritten:* FD. TH. 5-14-66

*Handwritten:* REC-70  
100-106670-2451

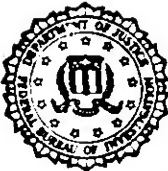
*Handwritten:* 100-4670  
0556 NI-G-2  
see New 376(45)  
100-4670-44-15  
4/26/66

*Handwritten:* 6076

*Handwritten:* ENCL. SEC.

*Handwritten:* [Signature]





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Newark, New Jersey  
April 23, 1966

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM  
EXTORTION  
-----

On April 22, 1966, the Springfield, New Jersey, Police Department, advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that Martin Luther King was scheduled to speak at the Springfield Regional High School, Springfield, New Jersey, on Sunday evening, April 24, 1966.

A letter addressed to the Chief of Police, Springfield, reflected in part, "professionals will shoot him", meaning King.

Also on April 22, 1966, a letter was received addressed to "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Square, Newark, New Jersey". Its contents were as follows:

"FBI  
Newark, N.J.  
Gentlemen

April 21

Be alert-

Martin Luther King will be shot at  
Sunday in Springfield  
(with a mail order gun)"

This second letter also was postmarked Newark, New Jersey, April 21, 1966, was not signed and was printed.

The Springfield Police Department is investigating this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/ld  
6076

100-116

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM  
-----

The above is for your confidential information.

This document contains neither recommendations  
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).  
It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your  
agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 4/20/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY

SP4 JRM/uk

REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION

4-20-86

6076

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM-C  
(OO: Atlanta)

Enclosed are nine copies of a LHM incorporating information from [REDACTED] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office since that office is origin in this case.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100 922 940

- 3 - Bureau (100-106670) (Encls. 9) (RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:gmd  
(2) OFFICE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Classification  
DATE 4/21/66

B.C. Wick

Classified by

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

4 APR 21 1966

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
April 20, 1966

Bureau 100-106670

1-14-81  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/LL  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 4-20-86  
6074

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Security Matter - C

On April 19, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison and Dora McDonald (Secretary to Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), were in contact on that date. McDonald related that King wanted Levison to write two speeches for him. The first, according to McDonald, would be given by King when he receives the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America's Sidney Hillman Award at a luncheon in New York City on April 28, 1966. The other speech for which Levison's services are needed is to be presented when King receives the Margaret Sanger (phonetic) award at an affair to be given by the Planned Parenthood World Organization (the date of the affair is unknown to the source).

King, the source said, will not be present to receive the award, but instead will send his wife to accept for him.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *Classified*  
DATE *3-31-81* *RL*



b(1)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by *100-106670-179*  
Exempt from GDS, Category  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
*11/10/77*

~~SECRET~~  
~~Group 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

# SUPPLEMENTAL CORRELATION SUMMARY

(See Correlation Summaries dated 9/28/60 filed as 100-106670-11;  
2/5/62 filed as 100-106670-23; 1/18/63 filed as 100-106670-110;  
and 4/2/65 filed as 100-106670-1095)

Main File No: 100-106670  
See also: 9-41768 149-3070  
9-43168 149-3887  
9-43486 157-667  
9-43527 157-929  
9-43553 157-1659  
44-13605 157-1681  
44-19780 157-2827  
44-25759 173-207  
63-8460 173-642  
69-743

Date: 4-26-66

*Portions of attached summary  
excised according to court  
order and original forwarded  
to National Archives.*

*J.S. 5/8/77*

Subject: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Date Searched: 10/12/65

All logical variations of subject's name and aliases were searched and identical references were found as:

✓ Martin Luther King  
✓ Luther King  
✓ M. King  
✓ M. L. King  
✓ Martin Luther King

✓ M. Luther King  
✓ Martin King  
✓ Martin L. King  
✓ Martin Luter King  
✓ Michael King

1-1451  
CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 4-26-86  
6076

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. All references under the above names containing data identical with the subject have been included except any indicated at the end of this summary under the heading REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. In many cases the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF  
GOVERNMENT AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analysts

b7(c)

Coordinator

Approved

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE FILE - SEARCH SLIPS ONLY

23 MAY 2-1966

REC 0

17 APR 26 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

100-106670-2452  
CONFIDENTIAL

# ABBREVIATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Add. info.....Additional information appearing in this reference which pertains to Martin Luther King, Jr. can be found in the main file or elsewhere in this summary.

CORE.....Congress of Racial Equality

KKK.....Ku Klux Klan

KKKK.....Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

NAACP.....National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

SCLC.....Southern Christian Leadership Conference

SNCC.....Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee

\*\*\*\*\*

## RELATIVES WHO HAVE BUREAU MAIN FILES

The following main files on relatives of Martin Luther King were disclosed while this summary was being prepared:

NAME	RELATIONSHIP	REFERENCE
------	--------------	-----------

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7(C)

[REDACTED]

157-370-2-3 p.5  
(41)

PAB

b7(D)

[REDACTED] a meeting of the National States Rights Party at Tucker, Ga., at which J. B. Stoner (157-97) was the principal speaker. During his speech, Stoner stated that Martin Luther King, Jr., went to a communist school for agitators in Chattanooga, Tenn., (date not given) and indicated that an aide to King was linked to the CP and the Justice Department did nothing about it.

- 157-97-87 p.3  
(32)

PAB

Atlanta files disclosed that an undated circular letter went out in 1964 over the purported signature of Martin Luther King, Jr. on the letterhead of the SCLC. This letter made an appeal for the Albany defendants in the obstruction of justice matter.

National Committee for the Albany Defendants is the subject of this file.

100-442704-6 p.2  
(25)

PAB

By airtel dated 6/29/64 NYO forwarded photographs of Martin Luther King, Stanley Levison (not identified) and Clarence Jones (not identified) together. One was taken on 11/20/63 at the International Hotel, and the other was taken on 2/7/64 outside of the Park Sheraton Hotel, both in NYC.

Photographs enclosed  
100-3-116-1680  
(3)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

157-3338-1 p.2  
(34)

b7(c)  
b7(D)

PAB

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-13661-181 p.1,2  
(14)

b7(c) b7(D)

[REDACTED]

b7(c) b7(D)

b7(D)

[REDACTED] (protect identity)  
advised that on 6/28/64 the Muslim Mosque Incorporated (MMI) sponsored a public rally held in NYC featuring Malcolm K. Little (100-399321), leader of the MMI, as the main speaker. In his speech he stated that he would send a telegram to Dr. Martin Luther King offering assistance to King in the racial struggle in the South if the US Government failed to take decisive action. b(1)

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

100-399321-215 p.6 34  
(16)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



CONFIDENTIAL

b7(D) b7(C)

100-442784-26 p.33  
(25)

PAB

(b)(1) [redacted] furnished a pamphlet captioned "WILPF Biennial Review, 1963-1964," which listed Martin Luther King, Jr., as one of the sponsors of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (61-1538).

Above informant, on 8/12/64, furnished a booklet captioned "House Un-American Activities Committee: Bulwark of Segregation," by Anne Braden and published by the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). This booklet listed King as one of the sponsors of the NCAHUAC.

[redacted] b7(D)  
61-1538-587 p.74,75  
(10)

[redacted] a salesman who resided at [redacted] San Juan, Texas, on 9/28/64 made available a pamphlet entitled "Upside Down Justice, the Albany Cases", published by the National Committee for the Albany Defendants, 532 Mercer Street, Albany, Georgia, bearing the names Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., as honorary chairman, Hosea Williams, Chairman, and the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, coordinator. This pamphlet was prepared in cooperation with the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

b7(C) [redacted] also furnished a "Petition for An Executive Order to Set Aside the Sentences Of the Leaders Of The Albany (Ga.) Movement" addressed to President Johnson, which was put out by the above committee and also appeared in the pamphlet referred to above. King was a signer of this petition.

The pamphlet was concerned principally with the Government's prosecution of the subjects of this file captioned "William Gilchrist Anderson, etal, Obstruction of Justice; Conspiracy; Perjury; Juvenile

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Delinquency Act", which arose out of the April, 1963, picketing by Negroes of an Albany, Ga., store owned by a white Federal juror who voted against a Negro in a civil damage suit.

(Copy of pamphlet and petition enclosed  
72-1495-235 encl.  
(12)

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b7(D)

[REDACTED] Ga.,  
advised that a cross-burning was held on 11/14/64 in a vacant lot east of the city limits of Chatsworth. He stated that one individual (name unknown) spoke on the Negro situation, the condemnation of all Jews, the Civil Rights Law, Martin Luther King, and the recent election of a socialistic President and communist Vice President.

105-65374-324 p.5,10  
(26)

PAB

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b7(D)  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(D), b(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-2452 pg. 7, 8, 16, 17,

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references in the file captioned "American Nazi Party" (ANP) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the arrest of Rockwell and other ANP members when they refused to leave the church in Selma, Ala., on 1/18/65, where King was speaking. b7(D)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
105-70374-3500 encl.p.1	(26)
3571 encl.p.1,2	(26)
3814 p.5,7,8	(27)
PAB	

b7(C)

A letter dated 1/18/65 to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Washington, D.C., from [REDACTED] NYC, with a copy to the Director, made reference to the Director's hatred for Dr. Martin Luther King.

157-1221-23 p.6  
(33)

PAB

b7(D)  
b7(C)

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

This serial identified Rockwell as Commander of the American Nazi Party.

105-66233-1469  
(26)

PAB

William Bradford Huie (94-4-6450) visited the Jackson, Miss. Office on 1/21/65 to offer for review several chapters of his forthcoming book "Three Lives for Mississippi", dealing with the three murdered civil rights workers in Miss. He was advised the Bureau had no desire to review his book. Huie also stated that he had conversed with Roy Wilkins (not identified), Martin Luther King and Albert Jones (a reputable colored real estate man in Meridian), of NAACP, concerning the civil rights movement in Miss. He further stated that in conversation with Attorney Abrams of the American Jewish Congress as well as Wilkins, King and Jones, he had learned that the Jewish organizations were going to cut off donations to COFO\*

94-4-6450-30 p.2  
(12)

\*Believed to be Council of Federated Organizations.

[REDACTED]

b7(c) b7(D)

[REDACTED]

157-168-328 encl. p.2  
(32)

PAB

c b(1) b7(D)

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

100-34307-4 encl.p.2  
(14)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

100-374026-31 p.6  
(16)

\*Socialist Workers Party

b7(D)

[REDACTED]

made available the January, 1965 issue of "National Lawyers Guild Newsletter" containing an article captioned "Guild Offers Aid to Alabama". This article stated that on February 12, Ernest Goodman, President of National Lawyers Guild (100-7321), sent a letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., which indicated the Guild's concern with the recent events in Selma, Alabama. In light of the mass arrests, Goodman offered the services of the Guild's Committee for Legal Assistance in the South to provide attorneys for those arrested. (Article set out)

100-7321-2313 p.20  
(14)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b(1)  
100-3-104-9-517 p.7  
(13)

PAB

b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that known OAAU\* members in NYC were going to Chicago to kill Elijah Muhammad, NOI\*\* national leader. Source also advised that plans had been made to kill Martin Luther King. According to source, King was to have been killed when the Statue of Liberty was supposed to have been destroyed.

100-399321-283 p.10  
(16)

\*Organization of Afro-American Unity  
\*\*Nation of Islam

PAB

b7(D)

[REDACTED] (protect identity) advised that the organization Christian Nationalist Army (157-1457) was unknown to him except for a call to the League regarding Martin Luther King. (No further details)

157-1457-4 p.1  
(33)

PAB

b7(C)

A letter dated 3/8/65 to the Director from [REDACTED] N. Augusta, S.C., protested Martin L. King's actions and stated that if a white man had moved through the country causing the trouble King had, he would have been placed in jail.

173-0-79  
(37)

PAB

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b(1)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

[REDACTED]

157-970-1069 p.4

(43)

SI 100-26844-A

"The Worker" 3/16/65

(14)

PAB

[REDACTED] Chicago PD, advised of a letter postmarked Chicago, 3/10/65, and signed White Citizens Council, received by the Chicago Sunday Evening Club, Orchestra Hall, 216 S. Michigan. The letter was a bomb threat for 3/14/65 when, according to [REDACTED] Dr. Martin Luther King was scheduled to appear as a guest speaker.

b7(c)

On 3/14/65, [REDACTED] Chicago PD, advised that a search of the premises revealed no explosive device. Following King's appearance, [REDACTED] stated that no incidents occurred.

Threat of Bomb, Orchestra Hall, 216 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill., 3/14/65 is the subject of this file.

95-110865-59

(13)

PAB

Governor George C. Wallace (62-102939), of Alabama, appeared on the 3/14/65 TV program "Face The Nation", during which he stated that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was a fact and that although he did not like it he intended to abide by Federal law. Wallace said this was contrary to Rev. Martin Luther King's remark who said he would not obey an unjust law. (Bureau Agent)

62-102939-144 p.2

(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A confidential source of the San Diego Office furnished information regarding Simon Casady. He was the former publisher of "The Valley News", El Cajon, Cal., and a long time bitter antagonist of the FBI Director. On 3/21/65, Casady was elected president of the California Democratic Council (CDC), a 70,000 member volunteer political group at Sacramento, Cal. Casady's first action as president of the CDC was to announce that he would personally lead a CDC contingent to Alabama on 3/24/65 to participate in the Selma march and would turn over \$3,000 collected by the CDC to Martin Luther King, Jr.

100-361072-114 p.2  
(16)

The "Amarillo Daily News", Amarillo, Texas, dated 3/24/65, carried a story entitled "Negro Leaders Labeled Red Dupes", stating that a Negro woman, Mrs. Julia Brown, who said she was a counterspy inside the CP nine years for the FBI at Cleveland, Ohio, would make a speech at the Amarillo Municipal Auditorium on 3/25/65. The story quoted from a speech by Mrs. Brown the previous year at Nashua, N.H., at which time she allegedly said that James Farmer of CORE and Martin Luther King were communist dupes. (Clipping enclosed) b7(D)

[REDACTED]  
advised that some members and officials of the NAACP at Amarillo were very unhappy about the above story and intended to picket the City Auditorium.

Mrs. Brown spoke as scheduled on 3/25/65. An SA observed approximately 20 Negroes picketing the Auditorium with plaques such as "Martin Luther King Is Not A Communist".

62-107901-8 encl.1-3  
(11)

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that he was surprised that Rev. Martin Luther King had not been killed in Alabama. He added that if King ever came to the Chattanooga, Tenn., area and did the same thing he was doing in Alabama, someone would kill him. He did not comment as to who would kill King. b7(D)

[REDACTED]  
Add. info.

105-65374-332 p.25,37  
(26)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On 3/31/65, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (62-17909) submitted a list of individuals who were under consideration by IRS to participate in seminars on equal employment opportunities. Included in this list was Martin Luther King, Jr. IRS requested only the results of any investigation on these individuals.

In regard to King, a Bureau memo dated 3/31/65 recommended that IRS be furnished a copy of the paper, "Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis" wherein emphasis was placed on the communist influence and the immorality of King.

62-17909-855  
(11)

PAB

b7(c) b7(D)

On 4/1/65, a Bureau Official contacted [REDACTED] per the Director's request. [REDACTED] was first briefed generally concerning Martin Luther King and then was presented with the Top Secret monograph entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement-- A Current Analysis". [REDACTED] was quite shocked to receive the information concerning King. He stated he had heard rumors but had discounted them as bias and prejudice. He asked a number of questions concerning King which were answered on the spot. [REDACTED] stated he would be very careful in the future concerning his dealings with King. He also indicated that any further information on King and other civil rights leaders would be helpful.

62-101828-16 p.1  
(11)

Correlator's Note: According to serial 15 of above reference, in December, 1964, the Bureau disseminated to the heads of the intelligence community the above monograph, wherein the the communist influence on King, as well as his immoral activities, were emphasized.

b(1)

[REDACTED] under the letterhead of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (100-433419). According to the bulletin, Martin Luther King, as leader of the SCLC, released a statement calling upon the President of the US to investigate the present crisis in law enforcement and the nation's pattern of violence. King also indicated that a commission should be set up and assisted by a select committee of Congress.

100-433419-113 p.17  
(17)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The following references in the file captioned "March From Selma To Montgomery, Alabama March 21-25, 1965" contained information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King from 3/19/65 to 4/27/65 as one of the leaders of this march. Conflict existed between civil rights groups and the SNCC regarding civil rights demonstrations. This march, which was a civil rights demonstration, took five days from Selma to the state capitol in Montgomery where King spoke. Papers were served on King and others which arose out of a civil suit filed in Selma by the City of Selma and the Selma bus company. Rep. William L. Dickinson, from Alabama, in a speech concerning behavior during the above march, accused King, among others, of communist or communist-front connections. Dickinson said he had been refused access to the FBI files on King, but said "I know that some day the truth will out". During the actual march, King was scheduled to fly to Cleveland, Ohio on 3/23/65, to attend a testimonial dinner and return on 3/24/65. On 3/23/65, Rev. Andrew Young, SCLC staff, led the march in King's absence.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

44-28544-3 encl.p.2	(8)✓
249 p.1,2	(8)
252 p.1	(8)
304 p.1,2	(8)
314 p.2,3,6,7	(8)
338 p.1	(8)
339 p.1	(8)
374 p.2;encl.p.5,12,14, 16-18,21-23,30,31, 33,34	(8)
A- Washington Capital News Service 4/27/65	(9)✓

PAB

157-3022-17 encl.p.3  
(34)

b7(D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The AG's Office furnished a copy of a memorandum dated 8/9/65 written by the AG to the Honorable Lee C. White, Special Counsel to the President, pertaining to the subject of economic boycott arising out of civil rights matters. This was an outgrowth of the possibility of a collusion between Klan orientated organizations and economic competitors of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Kinston, N.C. In this connection, reference was made to prior correspondence concerning Dr. Martin Luther King's proposed economic boycott of the products of the State of Alabama. The AG indicated he was requesting the FBI to make inquiry regarding above collusion.

On 8/24/65 the Bureau advised the Deputy AG that Bureau files indicated that the boycott of the Pepsi-Cola Company was initiated by the Klan in May, 1965, when a letter written by Robert Cox, Vice President of Pepsi-Cola, fell into the hands of the Klan. In this letter, Cox indicated that the Company planned to contribute to King's campaign fund and planned to hold a civil rights march in N.C. Although these statements were allegedly written in a "humorous vein", the Klan seized upon the situation and sought support in boycotting Pepsi-Cola products.

60-0-964  
(10)

b7(D)

[REDACTED] furnished a leaflet captioned "Forward in '65" which he had recently received from the American States Rights Party (ASRP) (157-1660). According to the leaflet, Chairman McDaniel and Jerry Dutton were among the first white resistance workers to arrive in Selma, Ala., to fight Martin Luther King's efforts to destroy white supremacy in Dallas County. Dutton was arrested for disorderly conduct while trying to challenge King but was later released due to lack of evidence.

The April-May, 1965 issue of the ASRP publication, "The White American," made several references to King, including two photographs bearing headings "Communists in March" and "Martin Luther King in Communist School;" and the march from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., beginning on 3/21/65 led by King.

This serial identified James Robert McDaniel, Jr., and Jerry Dutton as ASRP Chairman and National Youth Director, respectively.

157-1660-21 p.9,15,16,18  
(33)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The SAC of the Philadelphia Office met with David F. Maxwell, former President of the American Bar Association, on 4/28/65, to brief Maxwell at his request on Bureau jurisdiction, making of policy, etc., in the civil rights field. Maxwell was to be moderator of the morning panel of the Philadelphia Bar Association Law Day USA seminar on 5/1/65. Rev. Martin Luther King was scheduled to appear on this panel. Maxwell specifically desired to be in a position to refute King should King make any accusations against the Bureau or the Director.

The above appeared in the file captioned "Pennsylvania Bar Association."

94-1-1721-28 p.1  
(12)  
SI 94-1-1721-29 p.1  
(12)  
SI 94-1-12165-50  
(12)

This reference in the file captioned "Communist Infiltration of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee" (SNCC) set out information regarding Martin Luther King's difficulties with the organization during the period 2/14/65 and 5/2/65. King's ideas in dealing with the racial situation differed from those of the SNCC, which organization advocated more violence. King held conferences in Atlanta, Ga., with various individuals, including Harry Belafonte, whom he asked to approach SNCC in order to establish more harmony between SNCC and SCLC. King wanted to denounce SNCC but felt it would not be in the best interests of the cause. After some deliberation, King and James Forman, SNCC Executive Secretary, issued a press release that their differences had been settled, although they had not agreed on all points.

100-439190-359 p.1A,1B,18-21,23-28  
(21)

PAB

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7(D)

[REDACTED]

100-442684-15-115 p.5  
(25)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7(p)

105-93072-125 encl.p.51  
(27)

PAB

The references listed below in the file captioned "Demonstration Protesting United States Intervention in Viet-Nam" pertain primarily to a vigil by clergymen to be held in Washington, D.C., on 5/11-12/65. Martin Luther King endorsed the vigil and was scheduled to speak on 5/11/65. A petition to the President and a leaflet both issued by the Philadelphia Communities for Peace in Viet-Nam set out King's criticism of US policy there. Also mentioned was the establishment of a committee by the Chicago Peace Council to contact King for future speaking engagements at peace rallies.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

105-138315-264 p.1,2	(27)
265 p.1;encl.p.1,2	(27)
472 encl.p.2	(27)
519 p.1;encl.p.5	(27)
605 encl.p.3	(27)
1277 encl.p.9,13	(27)
1302 encl.p.1	(27)

Correlator's Note: It was not indicated whether King spoke on 5/11/65.

PAB

c b(1)  
100-112434-182 p.20  
(15)  
SI 100-433447-612 encl.p.1  
(17)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b7(D)

[REDACTED]

100-443090-3 p.8  
(25)

PAB

[REDACTED], Alabama State Troopers, Demopolis, Ala., advised Greene County Solicitor [REDACTED] Eutaw, that Rev. Martin Luther King was expected in Demopolis, Eutaw, Greensboro, and Selma, Ala., on 5/17/65 to observe voter registration efforts of the Negroes. b7(c)

173-1-4-91 encl.  
(35)

100-433447-621  
(17)

PAB

Assistant Attorney General John Doar advised that a truckload of rifles left Houston, Texas, [REDACTED] for Selma, Ala., consigned [REDACTED]. It was not known where the shipment originated but it was possibly California. Since Martin Luther King was to be in Selma during the week of 5/24/65, it was desired that [REDACTED] be interviewed. b7(c)  
b7(D)

[REDACTED] a gun dealer, advised that he ordered the guns from California to stock his store for the fall hunting season, not for a particular person or group.

157-2912-8 encl.p.1  
(33)  
SI 157-2912-7  
(33)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7(D)

157-3508-2 p.2  
(34)

PAB

The following references in the files as captioned below pertain to the activities of Martin Luther King in his efforts to secure better voter registration opportunities for Negroes in the State of Alabama. On 12/1/64, King advised the Director that the SCLC, of which King was President, planned to stimulate voter registration activity in Selma about 1/1/65. From approximately this date to June, 1965, King was active with members of the SCLC and other civil rights groups in attending and speaking at mass meetings of Negroes in many parts of Alabama, and in leading demonstrations to the courthouses in Selma and Montgomery. King was one of those arrested in Selma on 2/1/65 and was released on bond 2/5/65. During the above period, King frequently returned to Atlanta, Ga., where his residence was located; reportedly was to go to Los Angeles, Cal., about 2/23/65; and reportedly was to meet with Vice-President Humphrey and AG Katzenbach in Washington, D.C., on 2/9/65, and then to have a secret meeting with President Johnson. During the time King was leading marches, there was an alleged threat made on his life by the KKK and a threat made on the life of Governor Wallace of Alabama by an unknown person. Director's notations were made on some of these references.

CAPTION OF FILE	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Election Laws, Dallas County, Alabama"	44-12831-216 p.1	(5)
	226 p.1	(5)
	231 p.1,2;encl.p.1-3	(5)
	235 encl.p.2,4	(5)
	275X 10 p.1	(5)
	300 encl.p.1	(5)
	324 encl.p.3,4,11,13 14,19	(5)
	341 encl.p.2-4,12,16	(6)
	362 p.1	(6)
	380 p.1	(6)
	389 p.1;encl.p.1,2	(6)
	44-27969-93 changed to 44-12831-393 encl.p.1,2	(8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (continued)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

CAPTION OF FILE	REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Election Laws, Dallas County, Alabama	44-12831-432 encl.p.1	(6)
	435 encl.p.57,74	(6)
	451 encl.p.3-8	(6)
	487 p.2,3	(6)
	491 p.1	(6)
	506 p.3-6	(6)
	521 p.1;encl.p.1	(6)
	543 p.1	(6)
	565 encl.p.2,5,7-10 12,14,16,17	(7)
	693 encl.p.3,10,13-15,28	(7)
862 encl.p.2	(7)	
"Election Laws, Demopolis, Alabama	44-29085-1 encl.p.1	(9)
"Election Laws, Jefferson County, Alabama"	56-2428-90 encl.p.2	(9)
"Election Laws, Lowndes County, Alabama"	44-17562-20 encl.p.3	(7)
"Election Laws, Marengo County, Alabama"	44-19016-73 p.1	(7)
	86 encl.p.6	(7)
"Election Laws, Montgomery County, Alabama"	44-14106-210 encl.p.2	(7)
	213 encl.p.1,2	(7)
	278 encl.p.3-5	(7)
	44-12831-701 changed to	
	44-14106-293X p.1	(7)
	305 encl.p.1,2	(7)
"Election Laws, Perry County, Alabama"	44-17669-129 encl.p.2	(7)
"Election Laws, Wilcox County, Alabama"	56-2295-141 encl.p.1	(9)
	180 encl.p.1,2	(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A one-page leaflet was distributed in the Cullman, Ala., area indicating that the "Citizen's Councils of Alabama" would present Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Ala., at a "Mass Rally" to be held in Cullman on 6/10/65.

At the above meeting Sheriff Jim Clark made the following remarks regarding Martin Luther King: Attorney General Bobby Kennedy called Clark a liar when the latter said he had seen King in a US Government rented automobile; King and his group wanted everything given to them rather than working for it; and King's project for Alabama was to erase all racial barriers and the people of Alabama could not make concessions to this group due to their demonstrations because King would then encourage more demonstrations. Clark also showed a short film of King and the Selma, Ala., demonstrators. He stated that quite a number of the civil rights workers who participated in the Selma demonstrations were affiliated with sex perverts. (Source not clear).

Citizens Councils is the subject of this file.

105-34237-4-26 p.2,3  
(26)

PAB

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7(c)  
b7(D)

- 100-361072-126 p.1  
(16)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] b7(p)  
157-370-24-97 encl.p.3  
(32)

PAB

A letter dated 7/14/65 to the Director from [REDACTED] b7  
and [REDACTED] made reference to a previous inquiry by them concerning the communist activities of Martin Luther King. They were advised at that time of the confidential nature of Bureau files. This letter indicated that King was leading our country towards a second Civil War with his communist inspired agitation and helping to turn the country over to the communists. According to this letter, Karl Prussion, a former counter-spy for the Bureau, had confirmed King's communist background. The letter continued that King had been welcomed at the White House by President Lyndon Johnson, which raised the question as to whether President Johnson were communist.

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
157-1711-20  
(33)

PAB

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
[REDACTED] b7(D)  
173-1-19-38 encl.p.2  
(35)  
SI 173-1-19-36 p.3  
(35) ("Houston Post" 7/22/65)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references in the file captioned "School Integration" set out information regarding Martin Luther King's activities in Chicago, Ill., in this connection during the period 6/10/65 to 7/27/65. Demonstrations were held particularly protesting the rehiring of School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis. King met with a group of ministers, spoke at a church, attended a reception, addressed numerous neighborhood rallies and led a march to City Hall. He also attended one rally in Winnetka, Ill.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-4-9-146 encl.p.1	(28)
277; encl.p.1	(28)
294 p.1,2; encl.p.1-3	(29)
298 p.1,2; encl.p.1-4	(29)

PAB

b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised that a public rally for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was held on 7/28/65 at the Cleveland arena. (No further details)

- 100-95034-30 p.4  
(14)

PAB

The following references in the file captioned "Summer Community Organization and Political Education" (SCOPE), set out information concerning Martin Luther King's activities in connection with this organization. King held conferences with SCLC officials regarding SCOPE, asserting that the bad image of SCLC among college students, created by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, must be destroyed; King and SCLC planned to recruit college students and faculty members from 800 schools to work in a Voter's Registration Drive among the Negro population in Southern states during the summer; King was interested in establishing a SCOPE chapter in Miami; and King pledged in Washington, D.C., to lead a march of 200,000 persons if a home rule bill was not passed immediately. Information covered the period April to August, 1965.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
157-2925-8 encl.p.1-3	(34)
20 encl.p.1,2	(34)
32	(34)
72 encl.p.1	(34)
97 p.1	(34)
145 encl.p.1	(34)
146 encl.	(34)

PAB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references set out topics of discussions held at various Nation of Islam and Fruit of Islam meetings in San Diego, Calif.; San Antonio, Texas; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Tampa, Fla.; and Norfolk and Richmond, Va., during the period 5/19/63 to 8/8/65. One of the topics discussed at many of the meetings concerned their strong opposition to Martin Luther King's efforts to integrate the whites and blacks, stating that Islam and segregation would win.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-430056-15 p.13,29	(17)✓
100-430504-16 p.6,7	(17)✓
100-435335-16 p.4-6	(17)✓
100-438242-9 p.4,5,7,8	(17)✓
100-444029-1 p.6,7	(26)✓
100-443954-1 p.4,5,8,14	(26)✓
100-438719-6 p.6	(17)✓
100-439219-18 p.4	(21)✓
100-440709-7 p.6,8	(21)✓
100-440181-6 p.4,5,9	(21)✓
100-442244-10 p.6,7	(22)✓

b7(D)  
b(2)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAB

b7(D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Council paid for a billboard sign south of Dubach, La., which showed a picture of Martin Luther King seated with others. The sign informed the public that this picture showed King in attendance at a communist training school.

157-2798-3 p.6  
(33)

PAB

[REDACTED] Springfield, Mass., was interviewed under pretext regarding [REDACTED] She noted that his photograph appeared in "Ebony" magazine in the issue which bore photographs of Dr. Martin Luther King and Dr. Ralph Bunche on the cover.

100-443606-4 p.1,2  
(26)

b7(c).

b7(D)

PAB

b7(c).

[REDACTED] Brownsville, Tenn., furnished information regarding the racial situation in that vicinity. He furnished a pamphlet bearing on the front page a picture of Martin Luther King and the caption "The Ugly Truth About Martin Luther King." At the bottom of the last page appeared: "A liberal is a pink, too yellow to be a red!" followed by the name and address of the Klans of America, KKKK (157-370-28), national office, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

157-370-28-8 p.21  
(32)

PAB

The 8/15/65 edition of the "Charlotte Observer", a Charlotte, N.C., daily newspaper, carried an article which revealed that Michael Farley, a spokesman for Rev. Martin Luther King's SCLC, estimated that about 800 persons rallied at the Courthouse, Plymouth, N.C., on 8/14/65, to protest the County Board of Elector's refusal to open voter registration books before the legal date. This rally, which, according to police, only amounted to about 60 persons, was addressed by Antonio Lawrence, an aide to Rev. King, and Dave Riley, an aide to Floyd McKissick, who was National Chairman of CORE.

b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised that Farley was white, age eighteen, and was from San Francisco.

44-30186-8 encl.p.3  
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references in the file captioned "Nation of Islam" (NOI) contain information pertaining to Martin Luther King from approximately November, 1962 to 8/15/65. The NOI, a pro-segregationist group, was extremely critical of King and his integration efforts. He was called a traitor to the black man, and NOI members were forbidden to aid him in his integration efforts but were not to slander him. One NOI minister stated that King's "fangs" had been pulled out by the Director of the FBI when the latter called King a "liar", and that it was about time someone found out what a fake King was. Elijah Muhammad, absolute leader of the NOI, stated he had never met King but would like to and that he would be able to convert him. Efforts were made to arrange a meeting between Muhammad, King, Roy Wilkins, National Executive Secretary of the NAACP, and James Farmer, National Director of CORE for the purpose of showing the unity of the Negroes in the US. On 8/15/65 an NOI minister stated that if King came to Los Angeles, he would be shot but not by Muslims as they were law-abiding, and that King should be told not to come.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
25-330971-7343 p.52,54,55,58,62, 139,140,157	(4)✓
25-330971-26-211 p.5	(4)✓
25-330971-37-99 p.14	(5)✓
25-330971-38-203 p.1-3;encl.p.1	(5)✓
25-330971-41-35 p.5,6,29,35,40	(5)✓
25-330971-45-33 encl.p.2	(5)✓
25-330971-64-37 p.4	(5)✓

[REDACTED] telephonically furnished information concerning the Civil Rights Movement and the recent Los Angeles race riot. He indicated that Detroit, Mich. would be the next locality for such a riot. According to [REDACTED] numerous associates of his in the Civil Rights Movement and his sources were saying that Martin Luther King, Jr., was in positive physical danger at present and that there was widespread hatred for him. Several of [REDACTED] sources informed him that King would be lucky "if he lived this out".

100-401300-32 p.2  
(16)✓

PAB

X

The following references in the file captioned "Communist Influence In Racial Matters (CIRM)" pertain to communist influence on Martin Luther King, Jr., and the SCLC. Persons with CP background were officers of the SCLC and/or advisors to King. King reportedly stated that "no communist influence or infiltration" existed in the civil rights movement, but communists did work "here and there" in the movement. The CP felt King was doing a good job in his civil rights movement. One CP member declared that King had experienced some difficulty in holding his own in the power struggle in this movement. A "Peoples World" editorial of 11/28/64 discussed the confrontation between J. Edgar Hoover and King and concluded that Hoover's removal was long overdue. These activities took place from approximately May, 1963 to late August, 1965, mostly in Alabama, Georgia, New York, Washington, D.C., and Illinois. King was also in England and went on to Europe in late 1964 to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. As of June, 1965, he was making plans for a "Northern Tour". Background information on the launching of the SCLC in 1957 with King named as president was also set out.

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-442529-265 p.12,20,33,44,46, (22) 141,241,257,276, 290,296,432-437, 596,597,600,601, 603-606	
268 p.1,2,5,6,10,15,18 (22)	
466 encl.p.1,2 (22)	
570 p.1-3,6,10 (22)	
578 p.1,1A,10,31,33-39, (22) 41-50,58A,65	
651 p.1,9 (22)	
665 encl.p.1,2 (22)	
710 p.1,2 (22)	
726 p.B,C,11,112,114- (22) 117, 119,120	
859 p.E,1,4,7,10-20,30 (22)	
867 encl.p.12,14 (23)	
920 encl.p.1-3 (23)	
959 p.10 (23)	
997 p.2 (23)	
1032 encl.p.1,2 (23)	
1068 encl.p.1-3 (23)	
1099 p.1,3 (23)	
1142 encl.p.1,2 (23)	
1143 encl.p.1 (23)	
1146 p.2; enclp.1,2 (23)	
1147 encl.p.1 (23)	
1195 encl.p.1,2 (23)	
1205 encl.p.1 (24)	
1228 encl.p.1-3 (24)	
1229 p.1,2 (24)	

X

(continued)



(continued)

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-442529-1243 encl.p.1-3,6	(24)✓
1257 encl.p.1	(24)✓
1260 p.7	(24)✓
1268 p.6,7,10,13,16	(24)✓
1272 p.52,55-63,74	(24)✓
1274 p.7,8	(24)✓
1284 p.1;encl.p.1,2	(24)✓
1314 p.27	(24)✓
1324 p.2;encl.p.1-3	(24)✓
1354 encl.p.1	(25)✓
1355 p.1;encl.p.1,3	(25)✓
1381 p.1,2,6-14,18	(25)✓
1407 p.1	(25)✓
1410 p.1	(25)✓
1431 encl.p.1,2	(25)✓

b7(D)

100-439048-603 encl.p.14  
(21)✓

PAB

██████████ admittedly a strong segregationist, was interviewed on 9/11/65 at his residence in Bogalusa, La., regarding civil rights matters. Concerning his feelings toward Martin Luther King, ██████████ made the following statements: "He should be put out of commission by that I don't mean kill him, but he should be stripped of some of his power"; and "King oversteps his authority". ██████████ would not comment on his feelings regarding the FBI investigating Civil Rights violations or the FBI in general.

(continued)

(continued)

Add. info. according to [redacted]  
[redacted] Jackson, Miss.

b7(c)

44-29287-257 p.161,246  
(9)

b7(D)

[redacted] furnished a copy of the editorial presented by Carter Davidson, Editorial Director, that appeared on the program "Standpoint" which was broadcast on 9/10 and 13/65. The editorial entitled "Negro Leadership: African and American", contained the following quote: "Dr. Martin Luther King, probably the nation's most respected Negro, has said he will come to Chicago to try to improve racial understanding. His advance team is here already. It is a sad commentary, in our view, on Chicago's Negro community, that it has been unable to unify behind the kind of leadership that would make Dr. King's visit unnecessary."

94-46172-12 encl.p.2  
(12)

[redacted] advised that [redacted] overheard members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) (62-109555) in the Capitol Hill area discussing plans to meet on 9/15/65 to march on the White House.

b7(D)

[redacted], advised he had received information on 9/14/65 that James Farmer, National Director of CORE, was in Washington, D.C., in connection with this rally. [redacted] also received information that the Rev. Martin Luther King was expected to arrive in Washington, D.C. at 7:30 p.m. on 9/15/65.

b7(D)

62-109555-173 encl.p.2  
(11)

Correlator's Note: The above pertained to the protest of the MFDP to the alleged unlawful seating of the present congressmen from Mississippi.

b7(D)

[redacted] (protect identity), provided information on an international conference entitled "Alternative Perspectives on Vietnam" that was held at the U of M from 9/14-18/65,

(continued)

X

(continued)

under sponsorship of the Inter-University Committee For Debate On Foreign Policy (62-110039) and two Ann Arbor area organizations. During the program on 9/17/65, announcements were made to the audience of the receipt of messages from civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, commending the conference and expressing his regrets on being unable to attend the conference.

"The Michigan Daily", U of M student publication, under date of 9/19/65, pages 1 and 3, in articles captioned "Viet Nam Conference Sets Plans" and "Workshops Plan Course of Protest", discussed the "political mobilization on Washington" that was being planned for 11/27/65, and stated that Dr. King was among the supporters of the mobilization. Groups opposing the escalation of the war in Viet-Nam hoped through this mobilization to place political pressure on President Johnson.

62-110039-190 encl.p.57,66,78  
(12)

b7(c) [REDACTED] N.J.,PD, advised that a telephone call was received at St. Peter's College there on 9/22/65 saying that a bomb was on the premises. Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was receiving an honorary degree at that time, was told. He advised [REDACTED] and college officials to ignore the call since such threats were usual when he made public appearances. Ceremonies were continued without incident.

Bombing Matters - Threats is the subject of this file.

174-1-31-174  
(35)

PAB

The following references in the files set out below contain information pertaining to the activities of Rev. Martin Luther King in his capacity as president of the SCLC, which is a pro-integration organization, headquartered in Atlanta, Ga. These activities took place or were scheduled to take place between early October, 1964, and early October, 1965 in Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

X (continued)

(continued)

CAPTION OF FILE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

"Cominfil of Southern  
Christian Leadership  
Conference"

100-438794-223 encl.p.1 (17)  
250 p.1 (17)  
252 p.2; encl.p.1 (17)  
257 p.1,2 (18)  
258 encl.p.1 (18)  
266 p.1,2;encl. (18,37)  
284 p.1 (18)  
292 p.1 (18)  
293 encl.p.1,2 (18)  
306 p.1,2,4,7-14, (18)  
16-18,20-28  
354 encl.p.1 (18)  
359 encl.p.1 (18)  
360 p.1;encl.p.1,2 (18)  
361 encl.p.1 (18)  
363 encl.p.1 (19)  
368 encl.p.1,3 (19)  
380 encl.p.1 (19)  
393 p.1A,2,5,7,12,17 (19)  
20-27,29-31,  
34-41,44-49,51-  
57,60,61,63,65  
397 p.1;encl.p.1 (19)  
401 encl.p.2 (19)  
403 encl.p.1-3 (19)  
411 encl.p.1 (19)  
434 encl.p.1,2 (19)  
444 encl.p. 1-3 (19)  
447 encl.p.1 (19)  
453 encl.p.1 (20)  
454 encl.p.1 (20)  
471 p.1;encl.p.1 (20)  
473 encl.p.3 (20)  
488 encl.p.1 (20)  
510 p.1 (20)  
516 encl.p.1 (20)  
539 p.1,2;encl.p.1 (20)  
569 encl.p.2,3 (20)  
578 encl.p.1,2 (20)  
586 encl.p.1 (20)  
620 encl.p.1,2 (20)  
623 encl.p.1 (21)  
669 encl.p.1 (21)  
689 encl.p.1 (21)  
690 encl.p.1 (21)  
700 encl.p.1,2 (21)

(continued)

(continued)

CAPTION OF FILE

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

"Southern Christian	157-632-95 encl.p.1	(32)✓
Leadership Conference-	96 encl.p.1	(32)✓
Racial Matters"	101 p.1;encl.p.1,2	(32)✓

The following references in the file captioned "Racial Matters" set out information pertaining to the activities of Martin Luther King, Jr., and his aides in the civil rights movement. King traveled extensively, addressing rallies and leading massive civil rights marches, in his fight to acquire equal rights for Negroes, particularly in regard to voter registration. He was in contact with many individuals from other civil rights groups. Threats were made on King's life and on one occasion he was assaulted. These activities took place from approximately the Summer of 1964 to October, 1965, during which time King was in, or was scheduled or invited to be in, the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-6-A "Washington Capital News Service" 4/23/65	(29)✓
157-6-2-1845 encl.p.2	(29)✓
157-6-4-2097 encl.p.1,2,4,5	(29)✓
157-6-5-364 p.1;encl.p.1,2	(29)✓
371 p.1;encl.p.1-5	(29)✓
157-6-8-1409 encl.p.2	(29)✓
157-6-9-1349 encl.p.3	(29)✓
1555 encl.p.3,4	(29)✓
1718 encl.p.10	(29)✓
157-6-10-660 encl.p.1	(30)✓
157-6-11-289 p.3,10,14,21,22,	(30,41)✓
453 encl.p.1,2	(30)✓
157-6-12-416 encl.p.1	(30)✓
424 encl.p.1,2	(30)✓

(continued)

(continued)

REFERENCES

SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER

157-6-23-327 encl.p.9,10	(30,37)
157-6-33-2635 encl.p.1,2	(30)
2982-encl.p.3	(30)
157-6-37-1265 encl.p.4,10-12	(30)
1285 encl.p.1	(30)
1512 encl.p.1	(30)
1518 p.1	(30)
1664 encl.p.2	(31)
157-6-45-412 encl.p.2	(31)
414 encl.p.1	(31)
466 encl.p.2,5	(31)
470 encl.p.1	(31)
157-6-49-2401 encl.p.17	(31)
2415 p.2	(31)
157-6-54-582 p.1	(31)
791 p.1,2	(31)
157-6-61-745 encl.p.1	(31)
760 encl.p.2,4	(31)
846 encl.p.2,5	(31)
942 encl.p.1	(32)
157-6-63-1683 encl.p.1	(32)

The following references set out meetings and affairs of the organizations captioned below at which King spoke or was scheduled to speak:

DATE	SPONSOR	LOCALITY	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
6/5/65	Women's International Strike for Peace	NYC	62-107350-571 encl.p.3 (11)
5/6/65 7/2/65	SCLC	Atlanta, Georgia Petersburg, Va.	44-28458-13 encl.p.1,2 (8)

(continued)

(continued)

DATE	SPONSOR	LOCALITY	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
10/13-17/65	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Philadelphia, Pa.	61-1538-637 p.1 (10)

The following references are letters or pertain to letters directed to J. Edgar Hoover, the White House, and US Congressmen, in which reference is made to Martin Luther King. Some of the letters commended or criticized the Director's stand on King and/or the Bureau's work in the civil rights field:

DATE OF LETTER	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
6/20/64	King allegedly stated that enforcement of the Civil Rights Law would take drastic actions.	100-0-36730 p.1 (43)
11/25/64	Opinion of King set out and Hoover commended.	94-52486-3 p.1 and encl. (13)
1/5/65	Opposed to King and Hoover commended.	62-0-66318 p.1 (10)
1/23/65	This letter enclosed a hate circular which contained the following statement: "Many NAACP officers have Red-front records, inc. M. L. King and Roy Wilkins."	62-104401-2425 encl.p.3 (41)
1/29/65	Concern expressed because writers Alma Mater, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. (94-1-11255), was urging King to accept their invitation for him to be guest speaker on campus. Also referred to an excerpt in a	94-1-11255-14 p.1 (12)

(continued)

(continued) (94-1-11255-14)

DATE

INFORMATION

REFERENCE AND  
SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

7/8/63 issue of  
"The Augusta Courier",  
in which Karl Prussion,  
a former FBI counter-  
spy, charged King with  
belonging to 60 com-  
munist organizations.

2/4/65

Opposed to King and  
stated that Hoover's  
reference to King as  
a "notorious liar"  
was "putting it mildly"

100-0-36755 p.3  
(13)

2/18/65

This letter enclosed a  
copy of an affidavit  
signed by Karl Prussion,  
an FBI informant, in  
which he stated that at  
county committee meet-  
ings of the CP in Cal.  
from 1954 to 1958, King  
was always set forth as  
the individual to whom  
communists should look  
and rally around in the  
communist struggle on  
the many racial issues.  
Prussion also stated  
that King had either  
been a member of or  
accepted support from,  
over 60 communist fronts,  
individuals, and/or  
organizations, which gave  
aid to or espoused com-  
munist causes.

61-9152-208 encl.  
(10)

(continued)



(continued)

DATE	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
3/13/65	Views set out regarding King and his followers, when they marched to Montgomery from Selma, Ala. Hoover commended for not being afraid to state the truth.	157-0-130 p.1 (28)
3/16/65	Views expressed concerning the racial situation, and President Johnson criticized for apparently blaming the white community instead of those Negroes such as King for many of the problems.	157-0-124 p.1 (28)
3/27/65	Information requested concerning King and Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School (61-7511), Monteagle, Tenn. King allegedly attended a communist school and belonged to 60 communist organizations.	61-7511-307 p.1 (10)
5/19/65	A most disrespectful letter criticizing the Director's stand on King and work of the Bureau in the field of civil rights.	62-110205-2 p.1 (12)
5/25/65	Reference made to billboards depicting King attending a communist meeting in Monteagle, Tenn.	62-107517-11 p.1;encl. (11)

(continued)

(continued)

DATE	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
5/25/65	(cont.) This letter enclosed a clipping concerning a march of King and his followers in Alabama.	62-107517-11 p.1;encl. (11)
7/5/65	Reference made to a report published by the Commission "to Preserve the Peace", which was authorized by the Alabama Leg- islature. This report allegedly accused King and his organization, CORE, and the SNCC of promoting the communist cause and that some of these organizations were communist domin- ated.	157-0-305 p.1 (28)
8/2/65	Information requested concerning the Fellow- ship Of Reconciliation (FOR) (61-3415), Nyack, NY, which had organized a Clergymen's Emergency Committee for Vietnam. The writer listed King as a member of the Ad- visory Council of the FOR. (This was an in- terracial pacifist-type organization.)	61-3415-759 p.2 (10)

The following references pertain to newspaper articles,  
news releases, or publications which contain information pertaining to  
Martin Luther King as indicated below:

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

TITLE OF ARTICLE	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Bomb Warning Hoax Delays Freedom Rally in Avondale; Police-men Search Zion Church; Dr. King Sr. Is Speaker	A bomb hoax delayed a Freedom Fund rally at Zion Baptist Church, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, on 12/18/61. King unable to speak as he was jailed in Albany, Ga. King posted bond and was released on 12/18/61 whereupon he began aiding efforts to obtain the release of others who were arrested ("The Cincinnati Enquirer", 12/19/61)	157-2-10-333 p.2-4 (28)
PAB		
"The Afro-American Liberation Movement" by Max Stanford, Jr.	The Afro-American freedom surge was being held back by the likes of King, an image created by the white structure. The article compared King to Robert F. Williams, who was in exile in Cuba. ("Black America", July, 1963)	105-132791-15 p.21 (27)
PAB		
"SRP worker pleads guilty, draws fines"	In the 9/10/63 racial incident in Birmingham, Ala., Police Inspector W. J. Haley was attacked by James Warner and two other men when he, Haley, went to National States Rights Party headquarters to take down an effigy on King. ("The Birmingham News," 12/17/64)	157-315-15-encl.p.2. (32)
PAB		
"The Gentleman Is A Liar, But Not Dr. King"	This article, appearing in a November or December 1964 issue of "Laisve" (100-23165) was a most	100-23165-187 p.1;encl. (14)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued) (100-23165-187)

TITLE OF ARTICLE	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
	derogatory article about the Director and the FBI, pertaining to the press conference in which the Director called King "The most notorious liar in all America".	
Inside Labor: "Ex-Champ Joe Louis, Now Labor Leader, Is Sign Of National Drive For Negro Unions", By Victor Riesel	Louis's sponsor and mentor was Harlem's William Rowe, former deputy police com- missioner of NY, who traveled to Scandinavia with his friend, Rev. King.	62-82195-A Hall Syndicate, Inc. 12/15/64 (11)
"Two Negro Confer- ence Leaders To Tour Africa", By Clarence Hunter	Two leaders and founders of the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa (105-116631), James Farmer and King, were to tour Africa in 1965, according to Conference director Theodore Brown.	105-116631-A "Evening Star," 12/16/64, Washington, D.C. (27)
"Thousands Join In Thomas Celebration", By Lucy Komisar	Norman Thomas, world renowned American So- cialist, on his 80th birthday, received telegrams and letters from scores of individuals, including Dr. King. A statement from King and his picture were carried with the article.	Publications: Alphabetical Section "New America" 12/30/64 p.7 (4)

(continued)

(continued)

TITLE OF  
ARTICLE

INFORMATION

REFERENCE AND  
SEARCH SLIP  
PAGE NUMBER

"Will Fight HUAC  
at Congress Opening"

King and other clergy-  
men called on fellow  
clergymen to join in  
fight to abolish HCUA

100-384660-A  
"The Worker"  
1/3/65  
(16)

Letters To The Editor  
"More On Dr. King"

This letter from Rev.  
L. E. Lillegard of  
Wabasha, Minn. "dis-  
sected" King and ex-  
posed him as a fraud,  
insofar as being a  
Christian and "laid  
him open" as a tool  
of the CP. (Apparently  
appeared in the "Ro-  
chester Post Bulletin",  
Rochester, Minn. en-  
closed with letter  
dated 1/8/65)

62-0-66343 encl.  
(11)

"Reuther Gets LBJ's  
Blessing for Launch-  
ing of Vast New Civi-  
lian Poverty Organ-  
ization," by Victor  
Riesel

King was on the new  
national committee  
of the Citizens  
Crusade Against  
Poverty

100-26844-A  
Hall Syndicate, Inc.  
2/12/65  
(14)

PAB

"The FBI And The  
Political Power  
Struggle"

This 2/26/65, Vol.19,  
No.5 issue of "Counter-  
attack" (100-350512)  
stated that the Di-  
rector of the FBI used  
harsh words about King,  
who had appeared to  
think that the FBI  
should be placed more  
wholeheartedly at the  
disposal of the Negro  
revolution.

100-350512-886 encl.p.5  
(15)

(continued)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

TITLE OF ARTICLE	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Pervert King's Ex-Secretary"	This article stated that the association of Bayard Rustin (100-158790), one- time secretary to King, was a direct reflection on King's own character, and quoted the "San Francisco Examiner" of Nov.20 as reporting: "Bayard Rustin, leader of last year's March on Washington, called Hoover (FBI chief) a 'pygmy, both intellectually and morally, compared to Dr. King'."	100-158790-A "The Eagle" Medford, Oregon 3/25/65 (15)
"Dr. King's Wife Here, Bares 5,000- Student Protest Plan"	The nation's colleges would be asked soon by King to each "adopt" one of the 120 highly segre- gated southern counties for a massive civil rights campaign the following summer. ("The Detroit News" 4/4/65)	100-442706-6 encl.p.1 (25)
PAB		
"Victor Riesel: Why Labor Spurns Alabama Boycott"	In two cities in two days last week, Rev.King collected at least \$105,000 for his SCLC, virtually all of which was donated by labor leaders. These leaders, however, turned down King's appeal for the economic isolation of Alabama. On 3/28/65, King had sent a telegram to over 60 major unions and letters to smaller organizations, demanding "a national and inter- national boycott and em- bargo of the State of Alabama".	61-7562-A "NY Journal-American" 4/5/65 (10)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(continued)

(continued)

TITLE OF ARTICLE	INFORMATION	REFERENCE AND SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
"Town of Waukesha Man Is Klan Dragon; Seeks Members"	The Grand Dragon of the Wisconsin KKK in starting a member- ship drive stated that the people might be glad the Klan was there when King and his pals moved into Wisconsin. ("Waukesha Freeman", 7/7/65)	157-370-30-1 encl. (32) p.3,5,7
"Editor's Mail	Same as above ("Waukesha Freeman," 7/2/65)	
"We'll Have A Cross- burning Soon, Says Grand Dragon" by Bob Esler	King had a morbid fear of the Klan. He was also the biggest enemy of the Klan. ("Waukesha Freeman", 7/8/65)	
PAB		
"Letters Column" of the "Washington Eve- ning Star", 8/18/65)	Letter from Adele Lovelace stating: "Sit- downs, sit-ins, lay downs and riots. Riots. Now who is right: J. Edgar Hoover or Martin King?" (Congressional Record, 8/19/65)	157-3804-159 (36)
PAB		
"E. P. Negroes To Give Placques in Appreciation for Gains in Rights Field"	King to receive plaque as well as President Johnson and Mrs. John F. Kennedy. Symbolism of plaque explained. ("El Paso Herald Post", 9/13/65)	157-4056-1 p.4 (34)
PAB		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following references on Martin Luther King, M. L. King, and Luther King located in files maintained in the Special File Room of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division, were reviewed and found to be identical with the subject of this summary; however, the information contained therein has not been included:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
64-330-317	(41)
64-330-205-3153	(43)
64-330-210-859	(12)
64-330-297-40	(12)
41	(12)
100-3-116-1287 p.1-9,11	(13)
1456	(13)
100-392452-145 p.1	(16)
100-396864-341 encl.p.2	(43)
100-428091-3957	(16)
3971	(16)
4077 p.12	(16)
105-67845-14037	(26)
15307	(26)
15464	(26)

PAB

The following reference on Martin Luther King located in the Personnel Records Unit of the Records Branch, Files and Communications Division, was reviewed and found to be identical with the subject of this summary; however, the information contained therein has not been included:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
67-157679-146	(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THIS SUMMARY

The following reference on Martin Luther King located in files maintained in the Latin American Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, was not reviewed, and it is not known whether it is identical with the subject of this summary:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
109-12-211-6811	(28)✓

PAB

The following references on Martin Luther King located in files maintained in the Assistant Director's Office of the Domestic Intelligence Division were not reviewed, and it is not known whether they are identical with the subject of this summary:

REFERENCE	SEARCH SLIP PAGE NUMBER
100-3-116-762	(13)✓
1050	(13)
1051	(13)
1053	(13)

PAB

See the search slip filed behind file for other references on this subject which contain the same information (SI) that is set out in the main file. Differences in source will be noted on the search slip.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 9451 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEWARK

5:52 PM EST URGENT 4-22-66 DND

TO, DIRECTOR (100-106670)

FROM: NEWARK (9-0)

UNSUB; MARTIN LUTHER KING - VICTIM, EXTORTION

REMYTEL TODAY RE HAND PRINTED LETTER DATED FOUR TWENTY  
ONE LAST RECEIVED BY SPRINGFIELD PD CONCERNING VISIT OF  
MARTIN LUTHER KING TO SPRINGFIELD, N.J., APRIL TWENTY FOUR  
NEXT.

SIMILAR HAND PRINTED LETTER RECEIVED ADDRESSED TO FEDERAL  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, FEDERAL SQUARE, NEWARK, N.J., POST-  
MARKED NEWARK, N.J., FOUR TWENTY ONE LAST. SPRINGFIELD PD  
FURNISHED INFORMATION AND FROM DESCRIPTION OF LETTER BELIEVE  
SAME PERSON PREPARED SAME. LETTER STATES "FBI NEWARK, NJ  
GENTLEMEN BE ALERT - MARTIN LUTHER KING WILL BE SHOT AT  
SUNDAY IN SPRINGFIELD (WITH A MAIL-ORDER GUN)" NO INVESTIGATION  
BEING CONDUCTED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...JXM

FBI WASH DC

cl

55 APR 28 1966

REC-109

APR 25 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JAM/ld

6076

cc - Mr. Tavel

FBI WASH DC --

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 1966

TELETYPE

FBI NEWARK

1226 PM EST URGENT 4/22/66 CAF

TO DIRECTOR \100-106670\ AND NEW YORK \100-136585\

ATLANTA \100-5586\

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM NEWARK \9-0\

UNSUB\ MARTIN LUTHER KING-VICTIM, EXTORTION.

FOR INFORMATION, KING SCHEDULED TO SPEAK SPRINGFIELD, NJ,  
HIGH SCHOOL, EIGHT PM, SUNDAY, APRIL TWENTYFOUR, NEXT, ON  
TOPIC "REVOLUTION IN RELIGION". SPEECH UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF  
TEMPLE SHAREY SHALOM, SPRINGFIELD, NJ, OF WHICH TEMPLE RABBI  
ISRAEL S. DRESNER IS THE HEAD.

ON THIS DATE, SPRINGFIELD, NJPD, ADVISED THAT HAND INK  
PRINTED LETTER DATED APRIL TWENTYONE, NEWARK, NJ, ADDRESSED  
TO CHIEF OF POLICE, SPRINGFIELD, NJPD, RECEIVED. LETTER  
READS AS FOLLOWS\

"DEAR CHIEF, RE SUNDAY VISIT OF MARTIN LUTHER KING  
YOUR TROUBLE BEGINS WITH KING PROFESSIONALS WILL SHOOT HIM  
IN THE CONFUSION OF PICKETING, ETC THEY ARE OUT TO DISCREDIT  
YOU AS WELL".

END PAGE ONE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/LL

6076

55 APR 27 1966

RELAYED TO

18 APR 25 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

100-106670-2449

PAGE TWO

NK 9-0

SPRINGFIELD PD ALREADY INVESTIGATING [REDACTED] b7(E)

[REDACTED] NO SUSPECTS DEVELOPED TO DATE. PD ADVISING  
KING'S HOST, RABBI DRESNER OF LETTER. PD WILL AFFORD ANY  
PROTECTION NECESSARY.

NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...RPP

FOR RELAY

FBI WASH DC --

F B I

Date: 4/19/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-1087) (P)POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE  
MAJOR URBAN AREAS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. APR 22 1966How Forw. R - SBy all - pick

/ RACIAL UNIT

Re Miami airtel and LHM, 4/4/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a LHM,  
dated and captioned as above.One copy of this LHM is being furnished to  
Jacksonville and Tampa in view of their interest in the  
racial situation in Fla.Source used in LHM is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Enc-8) (RM)
  - 1 - Jacksonville (Enc-1) (RM) (Info)
  - 1 - Tampa (157-1489) (Enc-1) (RM) (Info)
  - 1 - Miami
- LCP:jth  
(6)

NOT RECORDED

180 APR 24 1966

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JRM/ld  
6076

Approved: JAN

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN



'UNIT' STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Miami, Florida  
April 19, 1966

Re: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE  
MAJOR URBAN AREAS  
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to communication dated  
April 4, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government groups, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views were expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time must be taken into consideration.

There have been no changes in any of the categories listed in Miami memorandum dated December 20, 1965, or in subsequent memoranda, except as follows:

Name of Community

Miami (Dade County), Florida

"The Miami News," a local Miami, Florida, newspaper on April 11, 1966, reported the arrival in Miami, Florida, of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING. KING's arrival began four days of meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) with the Board of Directors holding its semi-annual meeting. In addition, Dr. KING's arrival in Miami was for the purpose of setting up a local chapter of the SCLC.

On April 14, 1966, "The Miami Herald," a local Miami, Florida, newspaper reported that more than twelve hundred individuals turned out to hear an address by Dr. KING held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in the Central Negro District of Miami. In his address, Dr. KING indicated

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML

6076

ENCLOSURE

RE: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE  
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

that "Negroes do not get a square deal in Mississippi and do not get a square deal in Miami either."

On April 15, 1966, the "Miami Herald" reported that Dr. KING said his organization will negotiate with local industries to open up more job opportunities for the Negro. He said that if they are refused the Negroes will initiate an economic withdrawal program.

This article reported that according to Dr. KING, there are too few Negroes employed in offices of the city and he felt Negroes should be appointed to judgeships, clerical positions and other higher positions in the city government. In addition, Dr. KING reported that he had been informed by staff members of the SCLC that the housing conditions in Miami for Negroes are very bad. Also, Dr. KING complained that school desegregation is moving too slowly. Dr. KING reported that his staff had also informed him that there is a great deal of unrest between Negroes and Cubans in the Miami community. Dr. KING stated that Negroes and Cubans flood the labor market seeking the same low-paying jobs and that this situation could create an explosive tension. Dr. KING proposed bringing a "bread basket program" to Miami to fight not only for additional jobs for Negroes, but for up-grading present jobs.

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that the general racial situation in Dade County remains somewhat uncertain. The source stated he based this uncertainty on the SCLC meetings taking place in Dade County, as the leaders of this organization are forerunners to racial tension. This source stated that he had no specific information regarding any possible racial violence in Dade County.



RE: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE  
MAJOR URBAN AREAS

[REDACTED] advised  
as follows:

b7(c)  
He was in the process of selling a house at [REDACTED] Miami, Florida, to [REDACTED] a Negro. No one knew that [REDACTED] was the purchaser of this house and [REDACTED] has not as yet received his FHA loan. On the afternoon of April 7, 1966, the house at this location was broken into and with paint and other liquids, signs one foot high were painted on the rugs and walls. One of the signs read: "Go home Nigger. We don't want Niggers living here. Niggers leave."

Copies of this memorandum are being disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, 11th INTC Group, OSI, and Naval Investigative Service, all in Miami, Florida.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 9998 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 22 1966

FBI CHICAGO

TELETYPE

1259 PM CST URGENT 4/22/66 JLS

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670), ATLANTA (100-5586)

AND BALTIMORE

FROM CHICAGO (100-35356) 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM-C. OO: ATLANTA.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

RE ATLANTA AIRTEL APRIL NINETEEN LAST AND BALTIMORE  
TELEPHONE CALL TO CHICAGO APRIL TWENTYTWO INSTANT.

b7(D)

ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

KING ARRIVED CHICAGO EVENING APRIL TWENTY LAST, PARTICIPATED  
IN RALLY RE CURRENT JENNER SCHOOL BOYCOTT, CHICAGO, HAD MEETINGS  
WITH SCLC STAFF MEMBERS AND APPEARED AT CHURCH GATHERINGS.

KING DEPARTED CHICAGO APPROXIMATELY TWELVE FIFTEEN PM INSTANT  
UAL FLIGHT THREE FOUR ZERO TO ARRIVE BALTIMORE TWO TEN PM,  
RESERVATIONS FOR PARTY OF THREE, INCLUDING BERNARD LEE.

NO INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH KING'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA BJH

FBI WASH DC

AT JDG

FBI ATLANTA

BA BBH

FBI BALTO 1 APR 28 1966

TU C

REC 70

100-106670-2447

EX-117

11 APR 25 1966

UNCLASSIFIED

518612CBI 46m 11-1379

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2446 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

April 21, 1966

REC- 43 100-106670 : 445

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4 JRM/14  
6076

b7(c)

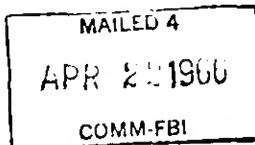
[REDACTED]  
Oak Park, Illinois 60302

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of April 15th, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy and why I am unable to furnish the data you requested.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Chicago - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The enclosure furnished is a copy of pages from "American Opinion." The elder James Dombrowski is Executive Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. His son, who has the same name, formerly was on the Security Index of the Detroit Office. Carl and Anne Braden are both on the Security Index of the Louisville Office. Bayard Rustin is on the Reserve Index of the New York Office, and he is the subject of a current Security Matter-C Investigation.

JRP:cao (4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7(c)

[REDACTED]  
Oak Park, Illinois

60-2

April 15,  
1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP4JPM/1

Dear Sirs:

6071

As basis for his statement that Dr. Martin Luther King is a Communist, a member of my church sent me a reprint from American Opinion, copy of which I enclose. I cannot believe that Dr. King is a Communist and will appreciate your official statement on the matter. Also, is the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee a "Communist training school?" (Apparently it is now called the Highlander Center and is located in Knoxville, Tennessee.)

A number of people are listed as close associates of Dr. King. James Dombrowski, and Carl and Anne Braden, says the article, were "all three identified under oath as Communists". Bayard Rustin is another identified as a Communist, and also as a criminal. Will you please be so good as to give me the Bureau's statements on these people?

You will also notice the articles reference to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's statement that Dr. Martin Luther King was a "notorious liar". May I please have the context in which Mr. Hoover made this statement?

REC-43

I am sorry to trouble you for this information, but it is important that damaging accusations be either **APR 22 1966** firmed or refuted. Thank you in advance for your help.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sincerely yours,

b7(c)

If you can not only deny the accusations but go on to say a positive word in behalf of Dr. King and any of the others mentioned, I would be glad.

making outsiders, from all over the country, shipped into your state for the specific purpose of breaking its laws — all under the pretense of correcting some fault of your state, while crime and immorality and injustice were rampant in their own. When you add to that situation the fact that a large number of the trouble-making leaders in the forefront of this invasion are known to be Communists, fellow travelers, or Communist frontiers, you certainly would not be happy about a similar development around you. And you have no more reason to be happy about it, or to give these actions your moral support — even through tacit lack of protest — than do the good people to whom it is actually happening in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

As to the pro-Communist personnel among these invaders, we call your attention to a recent speech by Senator Eastland, on the floor of the Senate, which was printed in the *Congressional Record* for February 3, 1965. He needed many pages of fine print to give the detailed record and documentation on the Communist affiliations of just the leading lawyers, in the group organized in New York and California to go to Mississippi and obtain hundreds of depositions in an effort to unseat the five Congressmen now serving in our House of Representatives from that state. The same would be true with regard to similar groups of invaders who have gone to Alabama and Mississippi for parallel purposes in connection with the whole synthetic turmoil which has been created there.

We contend that if enough people come to know these facts and to understand the Communist influences at work in the total picture, the whole "civil rights" agitation and Negro Revolutionary Movement will all collapse as did the defense of Alger Hiss when the truth at long last became obvious to the court and the

jury. And we hope that every patriotic reader will help us, as far as he is able, to reach other readers with this truth. The stakes in this struggle of truth against falsehood are as high as they have ever been in history.

Wake up yourself, and wake up your friends and neighbors and associates to the part being played by the Federal Government, by the National Council of Churches, and by much of the press — although in general more unwittingly — in advancing Communist purposes, in demoralizing opposition to Communism, and in tearing to pieces the safeguards and framework of our Constitution. And since a single illustrative example frequently brings the beginning of understanding better than a general survey, you might want to use Martin Luther King as an introductory exhibit.

For few private citizens have wielded more influence in shaping the domestic policies of our Federal government than has King, and few have deserved this power and prestige less. Even Joseph Alsop says that King "has accepted and is almost certainly still accepting Communist collaboration and even Communist advice." And this was putting the matter very mildly indeed.

For an illustration, King employed the Jack O'Dell as a top level aide from 1960 to 1963, even though O'Dell was a known member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and was officially so listed on their letterhead of November, 1961. For another, Martin Luther King himself attended the Highlander Folk School, in Monteagle, Tennessee, over Labor Day weekend in 1957. The record is clear that this institution was a "Communist training school." This same school now operates as the Highlander Center, in Knoxville, Tennessee; and as recently as May, 1965,

ENCLOSURE

the letterhead of Highlander Center listed Martin Luther King as one of its official sponsors.

Among other close associates of King are James Dombrowski, and Carl and Anne Braden, all three identified under oath as Communists; and Bayard Rustin, who joined the Young Communist League in 1936, and whose pro-Communist activities and criminal career are all a matter of record. Rustin served as King's secretary for five years, and accompanied King to Norway in December, 1964, when King was given the Nobel Peace Prize. A full listing and documentation of King's connection with Communists would take many pages. And in the face of this record King simply revealed his own character by his recent claim that "there are as many Communists in the freedom movement as there are Eskimos in Florida." This brazen statement itself follows the Communist technique: "L'audace, toujours l'audace!"

6076

The tremendous "honors" heaped upon King reveal two things: (1) How far King has gone in establishing himself as the favorite of the Communists, or as the Ben Bella of the Negro Revolutionary Movement; and (2), how far Communist influences have gone in subverting great prize committees and universities to the service of Communist propaganda and purposes. The fact that Yale University once gave Martin Luther King an honorary degree does not make King any less the "notorious liar" which J. Edgar Hoover called him, nor any less of a

trouble maker pushing pro-Communist programs than his record proves him to be. It merely shows the utterly disgraceful level to which Yale University—along with many other institutions of higher *learning*—has been brought by the influences which now control it. As for the real significance of the Nobel Peace Prize, we published nearly ten years ago the plain fact that, even then, for all practical purposes, the Nobel Prize Committees had become simply propaganda agencies of the Soviet Government.

A more detailed study of "the life and lies" of Martin Luther King, from plenty of materials which are available, will convince any reasonable American that this man is not working for, *but against*, the real welfare and best interests of either the Negroes in the United States, or of the United States as a whole. And the same thing is true of many of the other leaders in the "two revolutions at once" which now beset our nation.

Finally, let us repeat once again: The fundamentally decent American mind simply refuses to recognize the nature of the beasts with whom we are now engaged in the most completely all-out struggle that the human race has ever known. But it had better be recognizing these realities soon, or all decency will be deliberately wiped off the face of our planet. For if and when the United States goes the way of Czechoslovakia and China and Cuba and the Congo, not only will our own freedom, our lives, and our country be lost, but our whole civilization will be destroyed.

Reprints of TWO REVOLUTIONS AT ONCE are available, postpaid, at the following prices: Ten copies, one dollar; 100-999 copies, eight cents each; 1,000 or more copies, seven cents each.

For more complete information on many topics discussed above, our *Civil Rights Packet* is available, in any quantities, at one dollar per packet, postage paid. For either this article, or the packet, order from

AMERICAN OPINION, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178



RE:           BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
              (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 7/18/66 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FBI

Date: 4/15/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)  
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)  
 SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC  
 IS-C  
 (OO: Atlanta)

b(2) b(7)(D) There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished [redacted] on 4/14/66, which concerns a resolution on Vietnam adopted by the Executive Board of the SCLC in Miami, Florida, on April 13, 1966.

[redacted]  
 One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being forwarded to Miami for its information.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted], a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the U.S. and Communist influence therein.

- 4-Bureau (100-438794) (Encl. 10) (RM)  
 (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)  
 1-Miami (Info) (RM) (Encl. 1)  
 2-Atlanta (100-5718) (Encl. 2) (RM)  
 (1-100-5586) (M.L. KING)  
 1-NY (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
 1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)  
 1-NY (100-149194) (41)

JFO:rmv  
 (11)

NOT RECORDED  
 183 APR 22 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY  
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL

Per \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bu 100-438794

New York, New York  
April 15, 1966

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-3 DB/A*  
REASON *1-2.4.2*  
DATE OF REVIEW *4/15/86*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Re: Communist Infiltration of the  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference (SCLC)  
Internal Security - C

On April 14, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that on that date, Clarence Jones stated that he spent all his time in Miami (at a Board meeting of the SCLC) in arguing over what should go into a resolution. Jones referred to the fact that this resolution had appeared in the morning newspapers and that it concerned Vietnam. He remarked, "We gave it to them. We gave it to Johnson."

According to the source, Jones also stated that the resolution appeared on the front page of "The New York Times", and that it showed his "fine handwork" in the drafting of the resolution.

"The New York Times", April 14, 1966, City Edition, page 1, column 8, contained an article datelined April 13, 1966, at Atlanta, Georgia, captioned, "Dr. King's Group Scores Ky Junta". It stated that the SCLC, headed by

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY *6080 Lcd/MP*  
ON *11/10/77*

Re: Communist Infiltration of the  
Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference (SCLC)  
Internal Security - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "called on the Johnson Administration today to abandon the ruling military junta of South Vietnam and consider withdrawing from the country altogether." It also urged the Administration to seek free elections in Vietnam. u

According to the article, the Executive Board of the SCLC adopted this resolution at a meeting in Miami, Florida, and that King announced it at a news conference there. It was noted that this is the first time the SCLC has taken a formal stand on the Vietnam war. u

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. u

[REDACTED] b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 9444 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2943 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

F B I

Date: 4/15/66

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47520)

MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SM - C  
(OO: Atlanta)

REC-28

b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised that captioned individual would be at the Regional High School, Springfield, New Jersey, on 4/24/66. It was his understanding that Dr. KING was to speak at the invitation of Rabbi DRESNER, however, the identity of the sponsoring group was unknown.

A review of public press in the Metropolitan Newark area on 4/14/66 revealed an item on page 25 of the 3/27/66 issue of "Sunday Ledger", a weekly newspaper published in Newark, New Jersey, that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING would speak Sunday, 4/24/66 at the Jonathan Dayton Regional High School, Springfield, New Jersey.

It was noted in the paper that this talk on 4/24/66 was under sponsorship of TEMPLE SHAREY SHALOM, Springfield, New Jersey, and that KING's topic would be "Revolution in Religion". The article added that after his talk KING would be guest at a reception in the temple. It stated that Rabbi ISRAEL S. DRESNER of TEMPLE SHAREY SHALOM had been associated with Dr. KING in a number of civil rights ventures.

100-922-916  
3 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Atlanta (RM)  
1 - Newark  
BJC/smb  
(6)

C. C. Wick

REC-28

100-106670-2442

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 4 APR 16 1966  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-14-81 BY SP 4 JRM/lt

6076

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

NK 100-47520

For the information of the Bureau and Atlanta, Rabbi DRESNER has been active in the civil rights field and has been previously arrested and jailed for this activity.

No letterhead memorandum is being submitted. Any information developed will be furnished the Bureau and Atlanta.